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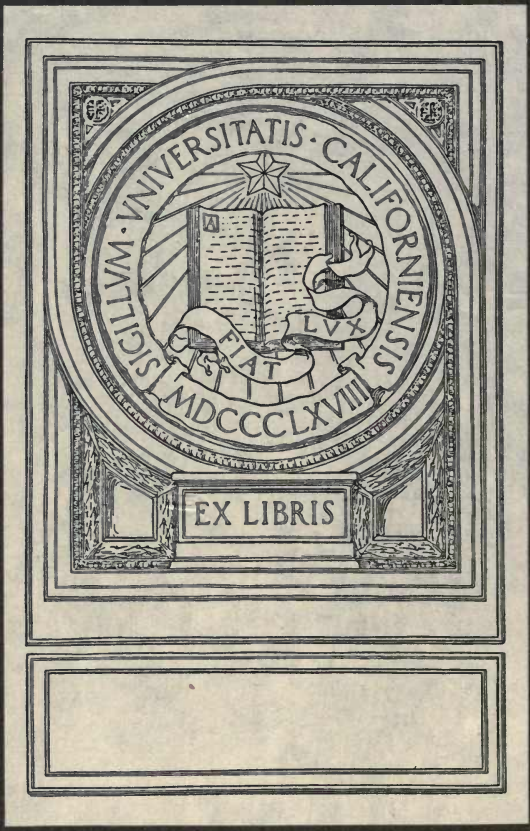
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Aug 29/91.

Plants of Nantucket.

by Mary L. Owen.

BRANDEGEE HERBARIUM

A

Catalogue of Plants

GROWING WITHOUT CULTIVATION

IN THE

County of Nantucket, Mass.

UNIV. O
CALIFORN

BY

MARIA L. OWEN.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.:
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.
1888.

BRANDEGEE HERBARIUM

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PREFACE.

THE County of Nantucket comprises the islands of Nantucket, Tuckernuck and Muskeget, and a small group called Gravelly Islands. A list of their plants, including the marine algæ growing in the surrounding waters or washed up on their shores, is attempted in the following pages. The islands are separated by channels from an eighth of a mile to half a mile in width, and may be considered geologically as but one. This island county is part of the extreme terminal moraine of the ice-sheet that covered the northern part of our continent during the glacial period, and is a series of morainic hills bordered on the south by sloping plains of gravel and sand. The hills are from forty to fifty feet high at Madeket, at the west end of Nantucket, and sink lower from there to Muskeget, while they rise towards the east. They reach the height of 91 feet in the highest of Saul's Hills, and of 105 feet at Sancoty Head, the highest land on the island. The formation is almost wholly stratified gravel and sand, deposited at the margin of the ice by streams that flowed down from its surface; but in the region of Saul's Hills, bowlders are scattered upon and in it, varying from a small size up to ten feet in diameter. The pine barrens, although farther south, are of similar structure, and Nantucket, as regards its flora, seems like a piece of New Jersey moved up the coast for the convenience of northern amateurs in botany, who cannot get away from business long enough to go collecting in that state.

The writer has not been able to obtain any report of the productions of Muskeget and Gravel—uninhabited islands—and Mr. L. L. Dame has ransacked Tuckernuck without finding anything new; the most noticeable thing was the quantity of a common milk-weed (*Asclepias obtusifolia*), which was growing more profusely than he had ever seen it in any one locality before. What follows, then, relates solely to Nantucket, the large island of the county, with an area of about fifty square miles.

The winters there are mild, and snow seldom lies long on the ground, so that the hardier weeds, like groundsel and chick-weed, may frequently be

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found in bloom in the winter months, and a jasmine in the gardens is, in ordinary seasons, in flower from November to February. Fig trees six years old and eight feet high, grown from seed, might be seen in 1885, in a sheltered garden in town, and Mr. Henry Coffin tells me there was one in 1845 known to be five years old, growing on Brant Point, exposed to all the winds that blow. An English Walnut (*Juglans regia*), produces nuts of full size in a yard in Lily street, although even in the Middle States this tree ripens its fruit but sparingly. The ivy (*Hedera Helix*) flourishes in the open air without protection seemingly as well as in England, and no limit has been found to its upward growth, except the top bricks of the chimneys to which it climbs.

While much of Nantucket consists of dry, sandy plains, level or slightly undulating, there are sheets of water of varying size in the hilly parts, and also a line of ponds of brackish water along the southern shore, although most of the smaller ones are dried up in summer. A sandy beach surrounds the island, and salt marshes are frequent, thus there are suitable localities for various kinds of plants. Trees are lacking except in stunted form, and there are few of those, yet the tradition is that the island was well wooded when the first settlers came, in 1659. Houses are standing said to have been built of native wood, and during the Revolution and again in the war of 1812, the people obtained a large part of their fire-wood from Coskaty. Observations indicate that these stories may be relied upon. Mr. Sanford tells me of stumps as large as a man's thigh found when clearing up his swamps in Polpis, and still larger ones are reported between Siasconset and Sancoty. The surface then was once wooded, but that it was not heavily so is proved by a recorded vote of the early proprietors, limiting the quantity of wood which any person might cut for fuel; they feared that total destruction of the forests which actually occurred long years ago. The local names "Grove Lane" and "The Woods" show that trees once grew where no living person has ever seen one. About forty years ago there was a group of trees in Polpis known as "The Grove;" there might have been twenty or thirty individuals in the cluster, of what kind unknown to the present writer. Their last hour was at hand. Their trunks, slender, crooked and wind-twisted, some twenty feet high, as gray, first with death and then with lichens, as an old fence-rail, and the few boughs near the top almost leafless, made on the whole a melancholy sight.

The scrub-oaks have resisted extermination and are still abundant on the commons, and in Quaise there is a small tract covered with a low but healthy growth of oak, beech, hickory, tupelo, and possibly some other species; the crows, for lack of the tall pines in which they build from prefer-

ence, make their nests in the round tops of these diminutive trees. Near the Point there is quite a thicket of underbrush, not scrub-oak, hard to penetrate. The nearest approach to a forest that now exists is found in Coskaty Swamp. Mr. Wm. L. Foster of Hanover noted there, in 1885, white and red oaks, the latter nearly a foot through, hickory, beech and tupelo. He was told that holly grew there, but could find none. There is holly in the swamps at the eastern end of the island large enough for fire-wood—very sizable logs may be seen in the 'Sconset wood-piles—another melancholy sight. The whole island is an example of what comes from cutting down the woods and making no provision for their renewal. A few trees planted near dwellings for shade or ornament, have spread somewhat by seed or suckers, but not enough to be considered established. The common locust, the ailanthus, silver poplar and sycamore maple may be mentioned, but they make little headway. The pines which make such a prominent feature in the landscape are of late introduction, as it is well known. A stranger is surprised at the straight lines in which they grow till he learns that they have come from seed carefully sown by man.

Some wood plants probably died out after the trees that sheltered them were gone; but even now, Nantucket, though treeless, is not a flowerless isle; according to tradition it was once a garden of flowers. Such it was called by the Frenchman, Marsillac, who nearly a hundred years ago, regardless of his silk stockings, plunged into the swamps for their floral treasures, and such was the testimony of those who, in the childhood of the writer, could tell her of its appearance in the early part of this century, before the sheep ran at large. Sheep have been kept on the island from early times, but formerly the commons were divided by fences into pastures, occupied in turn by the whole flock in successive years, leaving each pasture two or more years to recover from the close cropping. The Newtown Gate, which stood at the end of Orange street near the first milestone, opened, during the resting years of the pasture beyond, upon an expanse of luxuriant vegetation where many kinds of flowers were common which afterwards were rarely found. About the year 1822 this system was given up for the sheep to range at will, and those who loved the flowers never ceased to lament the great decrease in their quantity and variety. In 1849, another change in the town laws forbade the free run of the sheep; many people gave up their flocks, those who held them kept them enclosed, and the flowers had another chance, which they improved,—not unopposed, however. Gunners are in the habit of burning the bushes in various parts of the island during the yearly sporting season, and the fire burrows down amongst the roots for some days, destroying forever much that grew on those spots.

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The island flora interests all botanists from its peculiarity; those from the interior notice first the coast plants, but from whatever part of New England they come, they are surprised at the occurrence of species not to be expected in this latitude—between forty and fifty perhaps—a large number for the small region. Some belong to more northern localities, but these are far less numerous than the southern plants, some of which have never been found elsewhere in New England. It was a great pleasure to several of the collectors named in the following pages to take their discoveries to Dr. Gray,—our heaths, smilaxes, utricularias, etc.; he said at last that he was surprised at nothing from Nantucket.

The ocean round our shores is as prolific in rarities as the land; amongst them are four species of algæ not in Farlow's *Manual*, two of them new to America. The fresh waters too are rich fields for collectors, as Mr. Morong's remarks a few pages on will show.

While many species are extremely scarce, and to be found only in the depths of thickets or in most secluded spots, others grow in lovely profusion. The hills are covered in the spring with sheets of houstonias and bird-foot violets, followed soon by a large-flowered chick-weed, which whitens the plains. The hudsonia in equal abundance follows with its gold, and that is succeeded by the golden aster (*Chrysopsis*) and the bitter polygala giving their own color to the ground, till still later the golden-rods and the liatris paint the scene. The great carpets of the bear-berry—"meal plum" in our local speech—always attract the eye of a botanist. On the other hand, some species equally beautiful are extremely local; the sabbatia, the upright-leaved St. John's wort, the hyssop-leaved hedge-nettle, the swamp hibiscus and the thread-leaved sundew are examples. These are fairly abundant within their narrow limits, and their locality is easily, alas! far too easily, accessible.

The Nantucket *Sabbatia* is called by Dr. Gray "an ambiguous form;" there are other plants on the island that, to an acute observer, look different from the same kinds on the main land. Whether the species have been modified by long isolation, or the changes are due to more obvious causes, would require closer observations than visitors can make in the few weeks of their stay. The unusually bright color and large size of certain flowers have often been noticed. Perhaps a study of the insects of the island in connection with its flowers would show the cause of these variations and of the closely restricted locality of certain species, but the entomologist must appear soon, for the flowers are vanishing fast. Idle pleasure seekers with ruthless greed pick the sabbatia, with a determination worthy of a better cause, not to leave one; the hibiscus is carried into 'Sconset by the armful, its

tall stalks cut for a day's decoration, full of buds that, if let alone, would grow and bloom for weeks and then ripen seed. Never is the Turk's cap lily, that magnificent plant, admired and left for the delight of the next passers; its stately stem, crowned with thirty, forty flowers, is cut or broken to the ground and borne away, usually tied to the outside of the carriage, and at the end of the trip, a sorry sight, with its tender flower stalks broken, and its curled petals all in tatters, it is thrown without more ado on the rubbish heap.

In England, a beautiful wild lady's slipper, extinct except on a single estate in Durham, is as carefully preserved by the owner as if it were pheasants or fallow-deer; cannot our lovely flowers find protectors in those who thoughtlessly destroy them now? No one accuses them of malice, but the result is the same, and without a change of course the hapless blossoms will die out forever from the ponds they once fringed with their beauty, and the hollows among the hills that they once lighted up with their flame.

That the list which follows of the plants existing on the island in these passing years is not complete, the compiler feels sure. Several species are represented by one single individual, found in the depths of some swamp or thicket, and until every clump of bushes has been thoroughly explored, there is a chance for new discoveries,—and brilliant ones, for some of our Nantucket plants have never been found elsewhere in New England, and others very rarely. The spring-flowering plants, carices especially, are the most likely to be among the lacking ones, as the botanists who have made the list what it is have seldom visited the island except from July to the middle of September.

The foundation of the work was a record of the plants collected and identified by the writer in her early life, long before the era of local catalogues. In late years, returning to her home after long absence, she realized the remarkable character of the island flora, and determined to publish her old list, with such additions as she could make in her short occasional visits.

"For a web begun, Heaven sends thread." Mr. L. L. Dame of Medford, who was in the habit of spending part of his summers in Nantucket, offered his help at once, and how valuable it proved, the following pages will in some measure show. Other botanists who visited the island heard of the catalogue in progress, and added to it year after year. Mr. Walter Deane of Cambridge, and Judge J. R. Churchill of Dorchester, who often collect together, have contributed many a new name, and Mr. Deane has given me the advantage of his nearness to the Botanic

Garden and the Gray Herbarium, to determine doubtful specimens and to investigate for me when I was not sure of the synonyms. What accuracy the catalogue has in this respect is largely due to his faithful and painstaking aid.

Dr. C. W. Swan of Boston has lengthened the list, and has also named for me many puzzling grasses and sedges collected by others. It is very gratifying to have the algæ from a specialist of Mr. F. S. Collins's high standing, and particular thanks are due him for careful mention of localities, and interesting notes which will not only make the list a valuable guide to all collectors on our shores, but will frequently give beginners a useful hint about the names of their specimens.

Mr. John H. Redfield of Philadelphia has taken the pains to collect and press specimens for me during his visits in Nantucket, and his careful observations on our heaths have been of aid in confirming my own. The names of other contributors will be found in the catalogue with their discoveries.

The Rev. Thomas Morong of Ashland, Mass. visited Nantucket in 1887, and explored its ponds and runs of water as thoroughly as a two weeks' stay would allow; I take much pleasure in giving this eminent botanist's observations in his own words:—

"The aquatic flora of Nantucket presents several very interesting features. One is the way in which some of it antagonizes the same flora on the adjacent mainland. Plants which on the other side of the Sound seem to be scarce, or shy in fruiting, act in an opposite fashion on the island. For instance, *Potamogeton pulcher*, Tuckerm, and *P. Oakesianus*, Robbins, are rather rare on the main shore, and when occurring rarely yield perfect fruit, but in many of the small ponds of Nantucket these species grow literally in heaps, and bear an abundance of good fruit. The same may be said of *P. pectinatus*, L., a form which is found in brackish water. On the other hand, such species as *P. perfoliatus*, L. and *P. pusillus*, L., which are extremely common and prolific on the mainland are quite scarce in the Nantucket waters.

"The same is true of *Typha*. The species with slender, light brown spikes, known as *T. angustifolia*, L., is wonderfully prolific on the island, covering whole acres of bogs, and bearing the most luxuriant stalks, and an inflorescence the spikes of which are remarkable for their variety in size and shape, while the other North American species, so common in the interior of the Northern States, *T. latifolia*, L., is so scarce that I had to hunt for a long time before I could find any specimens. This may be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that *T. angustifolia*, L. loves the sea-

board, and rarely occurs inland anywhere, but still, after making a special study of the cat-tails, I am bound to say that this species attains a greater perfection in Nantucket than in any locality with which I am acquainted.

"I also found in several of the island ponds *Myriophyllum ambiguum*, Nutt, producing in the same spot all the forms of that species which are described in Gray's *Manual*. In that little pond of unsavory local appellation, "*Rotten Pumpkin*," these plants had filled almost every inch of the water, and were climbing upon themselves in their eagerness to grow. Wherever they had protruded their tops above the surface, the pectinate emersed leaves appeared. This form of water-milfoil is seldom found on the mainland in such profusion or perfection.

"Another thing of interest in respect to the aquatic vegetation of Nantucket is the fact that it contains a few species of plants entirely peculiar, and apparently the remains of an ancient flora. They belong to the order *Characeæ*, which is remarkable for retaining special forms in the same localities unchanged for generations and probably for centuries. *Nitella Morongii*, Allen, n.sp., is, so far as we know, confined to one small pool in Nantucket. *Chara crinita*, Wallr. *var. leptosperma*, A. Br., and *Nitella batrachosperma*, A. Br., are not known to occur anywhere else in North America. This, though on a small scale, is a significant fact. It would seem to have an important bearing upon the geological history of the region, and to imply that these peculiar forms have been preserved by a remote isolation of the island. Being subaqueous plants, the spores of which are rather solid and sink readily into the mud, they could not be easily transported across the sound, and so have remained *in situ* for ages, undisturbed, while all the other plants have been gradually diverging from the ancient types.

"I might also speak of the numerous pot-holes and little pools, many of which become dry in the summer, in and around which occur many peculiar plants that belong to a more southern flora than that of the adjacent mainland, but enough has been said to show that the vegetation of Nantucket presents various interesting questions worthy of the attention of the trained botanist."

And it is not only living botanists who have assisted in the work. William Oakes visited Nantucket in 1829; in 1841 and again in 1847, he reported the rarer plants he found there in Hovey's *Magazine of Horticulture and Botany*. The late Dr. Robbins of Uxbridge was also there in 1829, and President Hitchcock of Amherst in 1833. Mr. Thos. A. Greene of New Bedford collected on the island before 1829, and is known to have formed an herbarium,—whether in existence now this writer cannot say.

Mr. Olney of Providence went in 1849 to make some special collections. From all these sources valuable names have been gleaned for the list, although few in number.

Doubtful specimens have been submitted to Dr. Gray, Dr. Sereno Watson, Rev. Thomas Morong, Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, Dr. George Vasey, and Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr., and all have most kindly given decisions. Mr. Warren Upham, of the United States Geological Survey, revised my statements in regard to the geology of Nantucket County, drawn indeed from articles of his on the same subject. I have many a pleasant memory of the various attentions of Mrs. Matthew Starbuck and other Nantucket friends, sending me specimens of what they thought would interest me, and taking me out to ponds and swamps innumerable, when I was on the island; I am indebted to others still for valuable information about island matters beyond my own memory; I mention by name Mr. William R. Easton and Mr. Frederick C. Sanford, but all will please accept my hearty thanks.

It is cause for regret that there is no herbarium in which all the plants of the catalogue may be seen together; but the Gray Herbarium at the Botanic Garden in Cambridge, contains probably all of the rarer species, and many of them are in the herbarium of the Springfield Botanical Society, while specimens both rare and common are in the possession of most of the collectors named in these pages.

I know, myself, and hold in faithful remembrance, many more favors and kindnesses than I have told from all who have given friendly aid, but to set them forth to others would take a small volume. To these friends and to all lovers of the fair science who pursue its study on our breezy commons and by our blue ponds, I dedicate my work, hoping it may guide to the pleasant paths where the compiler and her helpers have walked in many happy seasons.

M. L. O.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 1, 1888.

Statistics of the Catalogue.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

Species native to the Nantucket Flora	470
Species introduced	116
Whole number of species	586
Varieties, native and introduced	50
Whole number of species and varieties	636

SYSTEMATIC DISTRIBUTION.

	Genera.	Species and Varieties.
Polypetalæ	104	169
Gamopetalæ	108	201
Apetalæ	29	70
Whole number of Dicotyledons	241	440
Gymnospermæ	2	3
Monocotyledons	86	193
Whole number of flowering plants	329	636
Flowerless plants excluding algæ	19	40
Algæ	60	112
Whole number of flowerless plants	79	152

Farther statistics are not attempted, as they would be misleading unless qualified by analysis. The repeated interference with the natural growth of the island mentioned in the preface, has left a flora that must vary much in its proportions from that which once covered the surface. About twenty species of plants not counting trees, true natives, are represented by a single individual, by two, or by a small group or patch of less than a dozen plants. These, by the good hap of growing in places difficult of access, too deep in the swamps even for fire to reach them, have survived the destruction of the rest of their kind, and are valuable as indicating a larger flora than now prevails; but in a table of statistics they ought not to count equally with the huckleberry bushes that overspread the hills, and the leather-leaf found in every swamp. What is left of the wild growth has its lessons for special students, but each one, knowing what he wants, will be obliged to reach his results from his own count with its necessary deductions and qualifications.

Explanation of the Plan of the Catalogue.

In the arrangement of orders Gray's *Manual* is followed, with one or two exceptions for which the reason will be readily seen. The names of the plants with their authorities are also from the same *Manual* as far as they occur in that work, but when a name has been changed and the new one has been accepted by botanists, that is used whenever such a decision has come to the compiler's knowledge, and the *Manual* name is added in parenthesis as a synonym.

The names of species introduced into the United States are printed in full-face type; some true natives of this country have evidently been introduced into Nantucket, but that fact is indicated by some remark, and not by change of type.

Whatever is to be said of the nomenclature and classification of the algæ and the few other cryptogamous plants, will be found with those orders in the body of the catalogue.

The locality is given of species confined to a few spots or to one only; when it is omitted it may be inferred that the plant is to be expected wherever its natural habitat occurs. The locality of many others more or less common is also mentioned for the aid of collectors.

When no statement is made in regard to frequency of occurrence it is to be understood that the plant is about as common as on the main land. When "common" is added to a name, it means that the species is rather prominent in the island flora.

Localities are indicated in a general way; Bloomingdale, Hummock Pond, &c., embrace the region about those places.

Mr. Dame's discoveries are so numerous that I have marked them by his initials only, "L. L. D." For the same reason those of Judge Churchill and Mr. Deane, when they have collected together, are marked "C. & D." Those names without credit are of common plants, or else of those which, somewhat rare, have yet been known for years and been observed by all.

Escapes from cultivation are very common in some of the streets of the town; one may often see outside of a garden fence a petunia, a larkspur, or a poppy, but these and many others are so plainly accidents of a season, that no record has been made of them.

PHÆNOGAMIA.

DICOTYLEDONS.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

ANEMONE, L.

A. nemorosa, L. WIND-FLOWER.

THALICTRUM, Tourn.

T. polygamum, Muhl. (*T. Cornuti*, L.) TALL MEADOW-RUE.
A few depauperate specimens in swamps in Squam. L. L. D.

RANUNCULUS, L.

R. ambigens, Watson. (*R. alismæfolius*, Gray's *Manual*, not of Geyer.)
Small bog near first mile-stone. C. & D.

R. Cymbalaria, Pursh. SEASIDE CROW-FOOT.
Marshes near the South Shore and elsewhere.

R. repens, L.

R. bulbosus, L. BUTTERCUP.

R. acris, L. BUTTERCUP.

COPTIS, Salisb.

C. trifolia, Salisb. GOLDTHREAD.

BERBERIDACEÆ.

BERBERIS, L.

B. vulgaris, L. BARBERRY.
One plant on the roadside between Bloomingdale and Siasconset. L. L. D.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

BRASENIA, Schreb.

B. peltata, Pursh. WATER-SHIELD.

NYMPHÆA, Tourn.

N. odorata, Ait. POND-LILY.
The flowers reach a greater size than in the interior of the state; remarkably large specimens are sometimes found in shallow ponds nearly dried up by the summer heat.

NUPHAR, Smith.

N. advena, Ait. YELLOW POND-LILY.
Not common.

SARRACENIACEÆ.

SARRACENIA, Tourn.

S. purpurea, L. PITCHER-PLANT.
Quaise, Polpis, &c. Scarce.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

CHELIDONIUM, L.

C. majus, L. CELANDINE.

CRUCIFERÆ.

CARDAMINE, L.

C. hirsuta. L. SMALL BITTER CRESS.
Ditch west of the town. L. L. D.

BARBAREA, R. Br.

B. vulgaris, R. Br. First reported in 1883 by Mrs. Harriet Peirce, who noticed it as something new in a yard in Pearl St. opposite her sitting-room window, and at the age of eighty-nine no longer able to walk to it, sent a boy to get it for her.

SISYMBRIUM, L.

S. officinale, Scop. HEDGE-MUSTARD.

BRASSICA, Tourn.

B. nigra, Gray. BLACK-MUSTARD.

B. campestris, L. RUTABAGA. TURNIP.
In waste places.

DRABA, L.

D. verna, L. WHITLOW GRASS.
Abundant near the Asylum in Orange St., and at the foot of Pleasant St. Mrs. Catharine Starbuck and Miss Florence M. Merriam, April, 1879.

CAPSELLA, Vent.

C. Bursa-pastoris, Moench. SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

LEPIDIUM, L.

L. Virginicum, L. PEPPERGRASS.

CAKILE, Tourn.

C. Americana, Nutt. SEA ROCKET.
Common on the beaches.

RAPHANUS, L.

R. Raphanistrum, L. WILD RADISH. CHARLOCK.

RESEDACEÆ.

RESEDA, L.

R. lutea, L. WILD MIGNONETTE.
This plant, not mentioned in Gray's *Manual*, seems thoroughly established in a pasture in Polpis, making a patch about a rod in diameter. It does not seem probable that it was ever cultivated where it grows, and how it got to Nantucket must be left to conjecture. L. L. D. August, 1886.

VIOLACEÆ.

Viola, L. Violet.

V. lanceolata, L. Lance-leaved Violet.
Very common.
V. blanda, Willd.
V. palmata, L., var. cucullata, Gray. (*V. cucullata*, Ait.)
V. sagittata, Ait.
V. pedata, L. Birdfoot Violet.
Albinos not uncommon.

CISTACEÆ.

Helianthemum, Tourn.

H. Canadense, Michx. Frost-weed.

Hudsonia, L.

H. ericoides, L.
H. tomentosa, Nutt.
Both species abundant, and to be found in any part of the island.

Lechea, L. Pinweed.

L. major, Michx.
L. thymifolia, Gray, (*L. maritima*, W. H. Leggett.)
L. Novæ-Cæsareæ, C. F. Austin.
L. racemulosa, Michx.
The first three species are common; the last is credited to Nantucket by Mr. Leggett in the Torrey Bot. Bulletin, vol. 6, p. 252, and has been found by Mr. Dame near Bloomingdale and on Saul's Hills.

DROSERACEÆ.

Drosera. L. Sundew.

D. rotundifolia, L.
D. intermedia, Drew & Hayne, var. Americana, DC. (*D. longifolia*, L.)
D. filiformis, Raf. Thread-leaved Sundew.
Neighborhood of Bloomingdale. Edge of Tom Never's Pond.

HYPERICACEÆ.

Ascyrum, L.

A. Crux-Andreæ, L. St. Andrew's Cross.
Eastern end of the island from Wauwinet to Bloomingdale; very scarce. M. L. O. L. L. D.

Hypericum, L. St. John's-wort.

H. adpressum, Barton.
Polpis, M. L. O. Small ponds near Sesachacha, L. L. D.
H. perforatum, L.
H. maculatum, Walter. (*H. corymbosum*, Muhl.)
Not common.
H. mutilum, L.
H. Canadense, L.
H. nudicaule, Walter. (*H. Sarothra*, Michx.) Orange Grass. Pine-weed.
Abundant on the commons.

Elodea, Juss. Marsh St. John's Wort.

E. campanulata, Pursh. (*Elodes Virginica*, Nutt.)
Common in bogs.

ELATINACEÆ.

Elatine, L. Water-wort.

E. Americana, Arnott.
Ice Pond. Almanac Pond, M. L. O. Maxcy's Pond, Morong.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Dianthus, L.

D. Armeria, L. Deptford Pink.
Two plants growing in a sheep pasture between Bloomingdale and Siasconset. L. L. D.

Saponaria, L.

S. officinalis, L. Soapwort.
Streets and fields on the western edge of the town; usually double. Local name, "Bunch of Keys."

Silene, L.

S. inflata, Smith. Bladder Campion.
Scarce.
S. Armeria, L. Sweet-William Catchfly.
An escape; not common. Miss Kite.

Lychnis, Tourn.

L. vespertina, Sibth. Evening Lychnis.
One plant with staminate flowers in Gunter Alley in town. M. L. O. 1883.
L. Githago, Lam. Corn Cockle. Local name "French Pink." Seen occasionally in fields.

Arenaria, L. Sandwort.

A. serpyllifolia, L.
A. lateriflora, L.
Siasconset, M. L. O. South Shore, Wm. L. Foster.
A. peploides, L. Beach Sandwort.
North Beach, Wauwinet, Siasconset and South Shore; probably along the whole shore of the island. Abundant from Siasconset to Sancoty.

Stellaria, L.

S. media, Smith. Chickweed.

Cerastium, L.

C. viscosum, L. Mouse-ear Chickweed.
Very abundant on the commons, bearing flowers of larger size than on the main land.

SAGINA, L. PEARLWORT.

S. procumbens, L.
Siasconset, Sancoty, &c.

LEPIGONUM, Fries. SANDWORT.

L. rubrum, Fries. (*Spergularia rubra*, Presl. var. *campestris*, Gray.)
L. salinum, Fries. (*S. salina*, Presl.)
Polpis marshes, growing with *L. medium*. L. L. D.
L. medium, Fries. (*S. media*, Presl.)
Common near the shore and on pond borders.

SPERGULA, L. CORN SPURREY.

S. arvensis, L.
Rather common in cultivated fields.

ILLECEBRACEÆ.

SCLERANTHUS, L.

S. annuus, L. KNAWEL.

FICOIDEÆ.

MOLLUGO, L.

M. verticillata, L. CARPET-WEED.

PORTULACACEÆ.

P. oleracea, L. PURSLANE.

MALVACEÆ.

MALVA, L.

M. rotundifolia, L. COMMON MALLOW,

HIBISCUS, L.

H. Moscheutos, L. MARSH HIBISCUS.
Eastern end of the island, in occasional patches between Coskaty and Sancoty, and at Reed Pond.

LINACEÆ.

Linum, L. Flax.

L. Virginianum, L.

L. sulcatum, Riddell.

Polpis. J. R. Churchill.

GERANIACEÆ.

Geranium, L.

G. maculatum, L. Wood Geranium.

G. Carolinianum, L.

Abundant in a field near the west end of Sesachacha. L. L. D.

G. Robertianum, L. Herb Robert.

Occasional under red cedars, on Coatue near the Head of the Harbor. L. L. D.

Erodium. L'Her.

E. cicutarium, L'Her. Stork's Bill.

Gay St. 1850. One plant near Mr. Jas. M. Bunker's front steps. Academy Lane, 1851. One plant near the gate of Mr. Bunker's back yard. M. L. O.

Impatiens, L. Touch-me-not. Jewel-Weed.

I. fulva, Nutt.

Mr. Dame finds at Eatfire a variety closely resembling that mentioned in the *Manual* under *I. fulva.*

Oxalis, L. Wood-sorrel.

O. corniculata, L., var. stricta, Sav. (*O. stricta*, L.)

ANACARDIACEÆ.

Rhus, L. Sumach.

R. glabra, L.

R. copallina, L.

Siasconset, Wauwinet, &c.

R. venenata, DC. Poison Sumach.

Abundant in Gibbs's Swamp, and occasional opposite Bloomingdale and in Polpis.

R. Toxicodendron, L. Poison Ivy.
Both the climbing and erect forms abundant.

VITACEÆ.

Vitis, Tourn.

V. Labrusca, L. Fox Grape.
Abundant in the swamps at Polpis, Squam, &c.
V. æstivalis, Michx. Summer Grape.
A single plant in Tom Never's Swamp. L. L. D. 1886.

Ampelopsis, Michx.

A. quinquefolia, Michx. Virginia Creeper.

SAPINDACEÆ.

Acer, Tourn.

A. rubrum, L. Red Maple.
Common in the swamps, in a dwarfed condition.

POLYGALACEÆ.

Polygala, Tourn.

P. sanguinea, L.
P. cruciata, L.
P. verticillata, L.
P. polygama, Walt. Bitter Polygala. Local name "Centaury."
Very abundant on the commons. Albinos found sometimes.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Trifolium, L.

T. arvense, L. Rabbit-foot Clover.
T. pratense, L. Red Clover.
T. repens, L. White Clover.
T. agrarium, Hop-Clover.
T. procumbens, L. Low Hop-Clover.
T. hybridum, L. Alsike.
Washing Pond, J. R. Churchill. A patch in town, L. L. D.

ULEX, L. FURZE. GORSE.

U. **Europæus**, L. Introduced by John O'Connell about the year 1860. Growing still on his farm near Hummock Pond; it seems well established there, and has spread both within the fence and along the road on the outside.

CYTISUS, L.

C. **scoparius**, Link. SCOTCH BROOM.
One plant well established near the furze bushes of the O'Connell farm. J. H. Redfield.

MELILOTUS, Tourn.

M. **alba**, Lam. SWEET CLOVER.

MEDICAGO, L.

M. **lupulina**, L. NONESUCH.
About the old wharves, L. L. D.

TEPHROSIA. Pers.

T. Virginiana, Pers. INDIAN BEAN. (Local name.)
Common. A form with all the petals of a pale straw color found near Miacomet.

DESMODIUM, DC. TICK-TREFOIL.

D. ciliare, DC. J. R. Churchill.

LESPEDEZA, Michx. BUSH-CLOVER.

L. procumbens, Michx.
L. violacea, Pers.
L. hirta, Ell. Occasional amongst the pines near the Agricultural Grounds, and on the commons east of the town. C. & D.
L. capitata, Michx.

CORONILLA, L.

C. **varia**, DC. PINK CORONILLA.
Escaped at Siasconset, L. L. D. On the edge of the town, W. Deane. No seed pods have ever been found.

VICIA, Tourn. VETCH. TARE.

V. sativa, L.
Occasional in door-yards and old fields.

LATHYRUS, L.

L. maritimus, Big. BEACH PEA.
L. paluster, L. MARSH VETCHLING.
Marshes north of the Creeks. M. L. O. Hummock Pond. J. H. Redfield.

APIOS, Boerh.

A. tuberosa, Moench. GROUND-NUT.
Tom Never's Pond and elsewhere.

AMPHICARPÆA, Ell.

A. monoica, Nutt. HOG PEA-NUT.

BAPTISIA, Vent.

B. tinctoria, R. Br. WILD INDIGO.

CASSIA, L.

C. Chamæcrista, L. DWARF CASSIA.
A small patch on the outside of the town, on the road to Quaise ; found also in Quaise.

[The Kentucky Coffee Tree, (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*, Lam.) in a yard in Coffin St. has grown from a young plant set out by Mr. Samuel H. Jenks about the year 1840.]

ROSACEÆ.

PRUNUS, Tourn.

P. maritima, Wang. BEACH PLUM.
Occasional. Found in the interior of the island as well as near the shore.
P. serotina, Ehrh. WILD BLACK CHERRY.
Occasional.

BRANDEGEE HERBARIUM

Spiræa, L.

S. salicifolia, L. Meadow-Sweet.
Not very common.
S. tomentosa, L. Hardhack.
Rare ; racemes depauperate. L. L. D.

Agrimonia, Tourn.

A. Eupatoria, L. Agrimony.

Geum, L. Avens.

G. album, Gmelin.
G. Virginianum, L.

Potentilla, L. Cinque-foil.

P. Norvegica, L.
P. Canadensis, L. Five-finger.
P. Canadensis, L., var. simplex, Torr. & Gray.
P. argentea, L.
P. Anserina, L. Silver-weed.
Eatfire, Polpis, &c.

Fragaria, Tourn. Strawberry.

F. Virginiana, Ehrh.
Scarce.
F. vesca, L.
Rare. L. L. D.

Rubus, Tourn. Bramble.

R. triflorus, Richards.
Bog near Sancoty ; rare. L. L. D.
R. strigosus, Michx. Red Raspberry.
Not common. L. L. D. J. H. Redfield.
R. villosus, Ait. High Blackberry.
R. Canadensis, L. Dewberry.
R. hispidus, L. Running Swamp Blackberry.

ROSA, Tourn.

R. Carolina, L. SWAMP ROSE.
R. lucida, Ehrh. DWARF WILD-ROSE.

CRATÆGUS, L.

C. tomentosa, L., var. punctata, Gray. BLACK THORN.
C. Crus-galli, L. COCKSPUR THORN.
A hedge enclosing a tract of land west of the town, set out by William Henry Gardner about 1830, to shield young mulberry trees; Mr. Gardner also planted another hedge in a lot across the Creeks. Although the shrub is a native of America no wild plant has yet been reported on the island.

PIRUS, L.

P. arbutifolia, L. CHOKE-BERRY.

AMELANCHIER, Medic.

A. Canadensis, Torr. & Gray. SHAD-BUSH. SERVICE-BERRY.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

RIBES, L.

R. hirtellum, Michx. GOOSEBERRY.
Rather common in thickets.

CRASSULACEÆ.

TILLÆA, L.

T. simplex, Nutt.
"On the dried borders of small ponds at Nantucket." Oakes. 1829, Hovey's *Magazine of Horticulture and Botany*. Vol. VII. Not reported since.

SEDUM, Tourn.

S. acre, L. MOSSY STONE-CROP.
Sparingly escaped. L. L. D.

HALORAGEÆ.

Myriophyllum, Vaill. Water-Milfoil.

M. ambiguum, Nutt., the type form and var. capillaceum, Gray.
Both are abundant in Rotten Pumpkin and Paddock Ponds.
Morong.

(Note by Mr. Morong. I do not believe that var. *natans*, Gray, or the type, if that variety is to be considered the type, and var. *capillaceum*, Gray, can be kept distinct, for in both these ponds the plant is at first var. *capillaceum* while immersed, but very soon it gets its head above water, and immediately forms pectinate leaves,—that is, becomes the type, as described in Gray's *Manual*. I have plenty of specimens in both conditions which grew together.)

M. tenellum, Big.
Cain's Pond, 1858. M. L. O.

Proserpinaca, L.

P. palustris, L. Mermaid-weed.

ONAGRACEÆ.

Circæa, Tourn. Enchanter's Nightshade.

C. Lutetiana, L.

Epilobium, L. Willow-herb.

E. hirsutum, L.
Raised in or about 1855 in a garden in Union St., from which it gradually spread by seed, until it is now well established in many waste places about town, and is found sometimes in the fields.

E. palustre, L., var. lineare, Gray.

E. coloratum, Muhl.
Wet borders of Madequecham Pond and elsewhere.

Œnothera, L.

Œ. biennis, L. Evening Primrose.

LUDWIGIA, L.

L. palustris, Ell.

MELASTOMACEÆ.

RHEXIA, L. DEER-GRASS.

R. Virginica, L. Quaise, &c.

LYTHRACEÆ.

LYTHRUM, L.

L. Salicaria, L. PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE.
A few plants, in danger of extinction, near Long Pond.

NESÆA, Comm. Juss.

N. verticillata, H. B. K. SWAMP LOOSESTRIFE.
Very common ; abundant on the edge of ponds and in peat holes in various localities.

CACTACEÆ.

OPUNTIA, Tourn. PRICKLY PEAR.

O. vulgaris, Mill.
O. Rafinesquii, Engelm.
Both species quite abundant on Coatue, the northern limit of the genus on the Atlantic coast.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

SICYOS, L.

S. angulatus, L. ONE-SEEDED STAR CUCUMBER.

ECHINOCYSTIS, Torr. & Gray.

E. lobata, Torr. & Gray. WILD BALSAM APPLE.
About yards ; probably introduced.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

HYDROCOTYLE, Tourn. WATER-PENNYWORT.

H. umbellata, L.
Very common ; probably on the muddy edge of every pond on the island.
(Note by Mr. Morong. In Long Pond I found it growing in masses in water two or three feet deep, and sending out rootlets at each joint.)

DAUCUS, Tourn.

D. Carota, L. CARROT.
Too common ; a great pest over-running entire fields.

HERACLEUM, L.

H. lanatum, Michx. COW-PARSNIP.
Squam ; thickets near Sesachacha and elsewhere.

LIGUSTICUM, L.

L. Scoticum, L. SCOTCH LOVAGE.
Pocomo.

DISCOPLEURA, DC.

D. capillacea, DC. MOCK BISHOP-WEED.
Abundant in almost any wet place.

SIUM, L.

S. lineare, Michx.
Rotten Pumpkin and Cato's Ponds and elsewhere.

ARALIACEÆ.

ARALIA, Tourn.

A. nudicaulis, L. Not common.

CORNACEÆ.

Cornus, Tourn.

C. Canadensis, L. Dwarf Cornel.
Scarce.

C. florida, L. Flowering Dogwood.
Rare ; only two or three plants reported.

Nyssa, L.

N. multiflora, Wang. Tupelo. Pepperidge.
Abundant in Bloomingdale swamp, also in swamps near Polpis and Wauwinet. It assumes a shrubby character, seldom rising to the height of a tree. L. L. D.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Linnæa, Gronov.

L. borealis, Gronov. Twin-flower.
A patch 15 to 20 feet in diameter discovered in the pines, in 1868 or 1869 by Mr. L. L. Dame. A patch in the pines on the South Shore road discovered in 1872 by Miss C. L. Tallant. In 1886 Mr. Dame looked in vain for his plants ; the pines had been partly killed, and the *Linnaea* seemed to have gone with them. Miss Tallant saw her patch not more than two years.

Sambucus, Tourn.

S. Canadensis, L. Elder.
Common.

Viburnum, L.

V. dentatum, L. Arrow-wood.
Rather rare.

V. molle, Michx. Much more abundant.

RUBIACEÆ.

Galium, L. Cleavers.

G. trifidum, L.
G. triflorum, Michx.
G. pilosum, Ait.
Coskaty, Quidnit, &c.
G. circæzans, Michx. Wild Liquorice.

Cephalanthus, L.

C. occidentalis, L. Button-bush.
Very common.

Mitchella, L.

M. repens, L. Partridge-berry.
Scarce. Trot Swamp, M. L. O. Polpis, L. L. D.

Houstonia, L.

H. purpurea, L., var. longifolia, Gray.
Near Long Pond. L. L. D.
H. cærulea, L.
Very common.

COMPOSITÆ.

Liatris, Schreb. Blazing-Star.

L. scariosa, Willd.
Very abundant on the commons. Albinos not infrequent.

Eupatorium, Tourn.

E. teucrifolium, Willd.
E. rotundifolium, L. J. R. Churchill.
E. rotundifolium, L., var. ovatum, Torr. (*E. pubescens*, Muhl.)
E. perfoliatum, L. Thoroughwort.

Sericocarpus, Nees. White-topped Aster.

S. solidagineus, Nees.
S. conyzoides, Nees.

Aster, L.

A. spectabilis, Ait. Showy Aster.
A. concolor, L.
A. patens, Ait.
A. undulatus, L.
Rather common. Plains opposite Bloomingdale.
A. ericoides, L. Heath-like Aster.
A. dumosus, L. Bushy Aster.
A. Novi-Belgii, L., var. litoreus, Gray.
A. subulatus, Michx. (*A. linifolius*, L.) Annual Sea Aster.
A. umbellatus, Mill. (*Diplopappus umbellatus*, Torr. & Gray.)
A. linariifolius, L. (*Diplopappus linariifolius*, Hook.) Savory-leaved Aster.

Erigeron, L. Fleabane.

E. Canadensis, L. Horse-weed.
E. strigosus, Muhl. Daisy Fleabane.
E. strigosus, Muhl., var. discoideus, Robbins.
Fields about Bloomingdale and elsewhere.

Solidago, L. Goldenrod.

S. cæsia, L.
S. puberula, Nutt.
S. sempervirens, L. Marsh Goldenrod.
Quite abundant at the Cliff, and at Brant Point.
S. Elliottii, T. & Gr. (*S. elliptica*, Ait.)
S. neglecta, T. & Gr.
S. neglecta, T. & Gr., var. linoides, Gray. (*S. linoides*, Sol.)
S. rugosa, Mill. (*S. altissima*, L.)
S. ulmifolia, Muhl.
Common near Hummock Pond. Mr. Walter Deane.
S. odora, Ait. Sweet Goldenrod.
Not uncommon between Bloomingdale and Tom Never's Head. The scentless form (var. *inodora* of the *Manual*) found in Squam. M. L. O.

S. nemoralis, Ait. GREY GOLDENROD.
Has a peculiar, almost prostrate way of growing in many places. C. & D.
S. Canadensis, L.
S. Canadensis, L., var. procera, Gray.
On the commons between Gibbs's Pond and town. W. Deane.
S. serotina, Ait., var. gigantea, Gray. (*S. serotina* of *Man.*)
S. lanceolata, L.
S. tenuifolia, Pursh.
Very common.

CHRYSOPSIS, Nutt.

C. falcata, Ell. GOLDEN ASTER.
Everywhere.

PLUCHEA, Cass.

P. camphorata, DC. SALT-MARSH FLEABANE.
Common in the salt marshes ; very luxuriant about Coskaty Pond.

BACCHARIS, L.

B. halimifolia, L. GROUNDSEL-TREE.
Discovered at Coskaty by Mr. Nathaniel Tallant in 1849. At that time the trees were healthy and rather numerous, but there are few left now. Some twenty years ago there was a clump at the Head of the Harbor, standing in the salt water which had come up to their location apparently from the washing away of the beach. They were nearly dead, and probably no vestige of them now remains.

AMBROSIA, Tourn.

A. artemisiæfolia, L. RAGWEED.

XANTHIUM, Tourn. COCKLEBUR.

X. Canadense, Mill., var. echinatum, Gr. (*X. strumarium, L., var. echinatum*, Gray.)
Common near the ocean.

RUDBECKIA, L. CONE-FLOWER.

R. hirta, L.
There is no record of the first appearance of this plant in Nantucket; it was probably about 1878. Rather common at Siasconset now, and becoming so in other parts of the island.

HELIANTHUS, L. SUNFLOWER.

H. strumosus, L.
Wauwinet, C. & D.
H. divaricatus, L.
H. tuberosus, L. JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.
Sparingly escaped. L. L. D.

BIDENS, L. BUR-MARIGOLD.

B. connata, Muhl. BEGGAR-TICKS.
B. cernua, L. Near Miacomet and elsewhere. C. & D.
B. chrysanthemoides, Michx.

ANTHEMIS, L.

A. Cotula, L. (*Maruta Cotula*, DC.) MAY-WEED.

ACHILLEA, L.

A. Millefolium, L. YARROW.
The form with pink flowers not uncommon.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Tourn. (*Leucanthemum*, Tourn.)

C. Leucanthemum, L. (*L. vulgare*, Lam.) WHITE-WEED. DAISY.
C. Parthenium, Pers. FEVERFEW.
Sparingly escaped.

TANACETUM, Tourn. TANSY.

T. vulgare, L.
Occasional by roadsides; the form "var. *crispum*" rare.

ARTEMISIA, L. WORMWOOD.

A. caudata, Michx.
Common.
A. **vulgaris**, L. MUGWORT.

GNAPHALIUM, L.

G. polycephalum, Michx. LIFE EVERLASTING.
G. uliginosum, L. CUDWEED.
G. purpureum, L.
Rare. S. T. Olney.

ANTENNARIA, Gærtn.

A. plantaginifolia, Hook. PLANTAIN-LEAVED EVERLASTING.

ANAPHALIS, DC.

A. margaritacea, Benth & Hook. (*Antennaria margaritacea*, R. Br.) SILVER BUTTON (local name). Very common.

ERECHTHITES, Raf.

E. hieracifolia, Raf. FIREWEED.

SENECIO, L.

S. **vulgaris**, L. GROUNDSEL.
A weed in cultivated grounds; not very common.

CNICUS, Tourn. (*Cirsium*, Tourn., of *Manual.*)

C. **lanceolatus**, Hoffm. COMMON THISTLE.
C. altissimus, Willd., var. discolor, Gray. (*Cirsium discolor*, Spreng.)
Coskaty.
C. pumilus, Torr. PASTURE THISTLE.
Very common; almost white flowers found.
C. horridulus, Pursh. YELLOW THISTLE.
Common.
C. **arvensis**, Hoffm. CANADA THISTLE.
Common.

ARCTIUM, L.

A. Lappa, L., var. minus, Gr. (Lappa officinalis, All., var. minor, Gr.) BURDOCK.

CICHORIUM, Tourn.

C. Intybus, L. SUCCORY. CHICORY.
At the south end of Orange St. scattered along the roadside, where it has been known for fifty years, and never, apparently, any more or any less abundant than now. Mr. Dame reports two plants in Siasconset and a few in Polpis, in 1886.

KRIGIA, Schreb.

K. Virginica, Willd. DWARF DANDELION.

LEONTODON, L., Juss.

L. autumnale, L. FALL DANDELION.
Very common.

HIERACIUM, Tourn.

H. Canadense, Michx. CANADA HAWKWEED.
H. Gronovii, L.
H. venosum, L. RATTLESNAKE-WEED.

PRENANTHES, Vaill.

P. alba, L. (*Nabalus albus,* Hook.) RATTLESNAKE-ROOT.

TARAXACUM, Haller. DANDELION.

T. officinale, Web. (*T. Dens-Leonis,* Desf.)

LACTUCA, Tourn.

L. Canadensis, L. WILD LETTUCE.
L. hirsuta, Muhl. (*L. Canadensis, L., var. sanguinea,* Torr. & Gr.)
Peat-hole near Sesachacha, L. L. D., and on the commons near the Washing Pond, J. R. Churchill.

SONCHUS, L. SOW-THISTLE.

S. oleraceus, L.
S. asper, Vill.
Both species about cellar-holes, wharves, etc. L. L. D.

LOBELIACEÆ.

LOBELIA, L.

L. cardinalis, L. CARDINAL-FLOWER.
Quaise and Polpis.
L. inflata, L. INDIAN TOBACCO.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

SPECULARIA, Heister.

S. perfoliata, A. DC. VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS.

ERICACEÆ.

GAYLUSSACIA, H. B. K. HUCKLEBERRY.

G. dumosa, Torr. & Gray. DWARF HUCKLEBERRY.
Common between Bloomingdale and Tom Never's Head; found also at Quaise, Polpis, &c.
G. frondosa, Torr. & Gray. Not very common. L. L. D.
G. resinosa, Torr. & Gray. BLACK HUCKLEBERRY.
Very common.

VACCINIUM, L.

V. Oxycoccus, L. SMALL CRANBERRY.
Very common in low, wet grounds.
V. macrocarpon, Ait. CRANBERRY.
V. Pennsylvanicum, Lam. DWARF BLUEBERRY.
Abundant. A form at Tom Never's Head (var. *nigrum*, Wood) distinguished by leaves of a darker green, and shining black berries destitute of bloom. L. L. D.
V. vacillans, Soland. LOW BLUEBERRY.
Rather common.
V. corymbosum, L. SWAMP BLUEBERRY.
V. corymbosum, L., var. atrococcum, Gray.

CHIOGENES, Salisb.

C. hispidula, Torr. & Gray. CREEPING SNOWBERRY.
In a peat hole near Polpis; rare. L. L. D.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, Adans. BEAR-BERRY.

A. Uva-ursi, Spreng. (Local name, "Meal-plum.")
Very abundant and luxuriant in growth.

EPIGÆA, L. TRAILING AR'BUTUS.

E. repens, L.
Once abundant and of luxuriant growth under the scrub-oaks on the commons; still rather frequent near Hummock Pond, on the William Worth road and elsewhere. Generally called "Mayflower" in Nantucket. To collect the flowers of this plant, its long stems are usually torn up by the yard, stripped of the desirable clusters, and then thrown down to die. This is done in ignorance of the fact that the plant is a trailing *shrub*, and that its woody stems represent the growth of years. As it rarely seeds, it is important to leave these long runners unhurt, or extinction will surely follow.

GAULTHERIA, Kalm. WINTERGREEN.

G. procumbens, L. IVORY PLUM. IVY PLUM. (Local names.)
Rather common.

CASSANDRA, Don.

C. calyculata, Don. LEATHER-LEAF.
Abundant.

ANDROMEDA, L.

A. ligustrina, Muhl.

CLETHRA, L.

C. alnifolia, L. ALDER-LEAVED CLETHRA.
Very common in the swamps and thickets.

Calluna, Salisb.

C. vulgaris, Salisb. Ling. Heather.

A single plant discovered in 1880 by Charles Thomas, Jr. and Lawrence Coffin, both school boys at the time. It is on the open common far from cultivated ground, and its introduction by human agency seems highly improbable. Mr. J. H. Redfield, who has visited the island on purpose to examine its three heaths, thinks that the appearance of the plant and the size of the stock indicate a very considerable age. In 1886 a second plant was detected by Lawrence Coffin, but this one in a nursery belonging to Mr. Henry Coffin, amongst imported pine trees (*Pinus sylvestris*, L.) brought probably from Scotland. Other specimens were found the next year in the same lot, and many vigorous young seedlings, so that the plant seems likely to become established.

Erica, L. Heath.

E. cinerea, L. Bell Heather.

A single plant discovered in 1868 by Mrs. E. E. Atwater of Chicago, a visitor to the island. Its location and even its existence were unknown in Nantucket until 1878, when it was re-discovered by Mrs. Wm. A. Spinney. As in the case of the *Calluna*, there is nothing in its surroundings, the usual and characteristic vegetation of that part of the island, to indicate intentional introduction. It is desirable to keep the locality of this rare plant from idle curiosity, but Mrs. Spinney and her family have always taken botanists to it with pleasure. The place is also known now to several persons who have come across it by good fortune, as its first discoverer did. Some of these are residents of the island, some are summer visitors, but they have kept the secret they have surprised, as bound by honor, and from true regard for the beautiful little thing whose place would soon know it no more, but for their kindly reticence. They have the hearty thanks of all botanists, present and future, for whom they save it.

E. tetralix, L. Cross-leaved Heath.
In July, 1884, Miss Susan Coffin noticed eight or ten plants of this heath in bloom amongst the imported pines in her father, Mr. Henry Coffin's lot. (See *Calluna* above.) In 1887 there were more than twice as many, all healthy and vigorous and blooming abundantly.

Kalmia, L.

K. latifolia, L. Mountain Laurel.
A single bush on the plains opposite Bloomingdale. It is a dwarf specimen, not more than a foot high, but perfectly healthy and vigorous; no indication of flowers to be found. L. L. D.
K. angustifolia, L. Sheep Laurel.

Rhododendron, L.

R. viscosum, Torr. (*Azalea viscosa*, L.) Swamp Pink.
Common.
R. viscosum, Torr., var. nitidum, Gray.
Near Sesachacha, L. L. D.

Pyrola, Tourn.

P. rotundifolia, L. False Wintergreen.
P. chlorantha, Sw.

Chimaphila, Pursh.

C. umbellata, Nutt. Prince's Pine.
C. maculata, Pursh. Spotted Prince's Pine.
Rare. Noticed of late years growing in the shelter of the pines, but never reported before the planting of those trees.

Monotropa, L.

M. uniflora, L. Indian Pipe.
Not uncommon amongst the pines.
M. Hypopitys, L. Pine-sap.
Pines near Agricultural grounds. C. & D.

ILICINEÆ.

ILEX, L.

I. opaca, Ait. AMERICAN HOLLY.
Never reported in flower or fruit. Becoming rare, as it has been cut for firewood. Sizable logs have been noticed in the wood-piles at Siasconset.

I. verticillata, Gray. BLACK ALDER.
Rather common.

I. glabra, Gray. INK-BERRY.
Very abundant in Gibbs's Swamp and at Bloomingdale. Found at Orange St. R. R. crossing.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.

PLANTAGO, L.

P. major, L. COMMON PLANTAIN.

P. Rugelii, Decaisne. (*P. Kamtschatica* of *Man.*)
Very scarce. Messrs. Churchill and Deane saw a very few specimens near the Orange St. R. R. crossing, and in a wet meadow not far from the same. Can it be that this native (as it is regarded) has been nearly driven off the face of the island by *P. major* introduced with the white settlers?

P. decipiens, Barn. (*P. maritima, L., var. juncoides,* Gr.) SEA PLANTAIN.
Common in salt marshes.

P. lanceolata, L. RIBWORT.
Common.

PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

STATICE, Tourn.

S. Limonium, L., var. Caroliniana, Gray. MARSH ROSEMARY.
Common at Brant Pt., and in the salt marshes.

PRIMULACEÆ.

TRIENTALIS, L.

T. Americana, Pursh. STAR-FLOWER.

LYSIMACHIA, Tourn.

L. stricta, Ait. UPRIGHT LOOSESTRIFE.

L. quadrifolia, L. FOUR-LEAVED LOOSESTRIFE.

L. **vulgaris**, L.

Escaped. A patch in a cross road in Siasconset observed for ten years past, its area slowly spreading. L. L. D. 1886. A patch in town in a lane running from the south end of Union St. to the water, noticed for about the same length of time. M. L. O.

L. **Nummularia**, L. MONEYWORT.

An escape thoroughly naturalized near town.

ANAGALLIS, Tourn. PIMPERNEL.

A. **arvensis**, L. POOR MAN'S WEATHERGLASS.

Very common in the beach sand; found also in cultivated grounds.

SAMOLUS, L. WATER PIMPERNEL.

S. Valerandi, L., var. Americanus, Gray.

Marshes near the Creeks.

LENTIBULACEÆ.

UTRICULARIA, L. BLADDERWORT.

U. vulgaris, L.

Polpis and elsewhere; rather common.

U. clandestina, Nutt.

Ditches in Polpis choked with it. M. L. O., 1880.

Bog near Almanac Pond. Rev. G. W. Perry, 1881.

U. intermedia, Hayne.

A single non-flowering specimen in Reed Pond. Morong, 1887.

U. subulata, L.

Tom Never's Pond and Gibbs's Pond. M. L. O., 1879.

U. subulata, L., var. cleistogama, Gray.

The terrestrial form with few leaves and those hidden in the ground, in open places in that part of Tom Never's Swamp directly south of the roadside pool at Bloomingdale; very

abundant there growing with the Thread-leaved Sundew. Also found in abundance on the west side of Almanac Pond, under the herbaceous plants and low shrubs. The aquatic form, very leafy, grows round the half-sunken bowlder in the pond on the same side. The finest specimens of the leafy form are on the edge of a very small pond, hidden by bushes from the road, in "Beechwood," a farm in Polpis belonging to Mr. Sanford. At the water's edge the ground is green with the leaves. M. L. O., 1880. The type and the variety have not yet been found growing together.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Verbascum, L.

V. Thapsus, L. Common Mullein.

V. Blattaria, L. Moth Mullein.

Not common. Some half dozen persistent plants noticed for many years in Walnut Lane in town; also noticed in Siasconset.

Linaria, Tourn.

L. Canadensis, Spreng. Canada Snapdragon.

Has a much more vigorous habit than on the main land.

L. vulgaris, Mill. Butter and Eggs.

Not infrequent on the edge of the town.

Gratiola, L.

G. aurea, Muhl. Hedge-Hyssop.

Very common on the edge of the ponds.

Ilysanthus, Raf.

I. gratioloides, Benth. False Pimpernel.

Between Siasconset and Sancoty. On the borders of Sesachacha a form nearly white, having only a small purple blotch on the lower lip. Morong.

LIMOSELLA, L.

L. aquatica, L., var. tenuifolia, Hoffm. MUDWORT.
Sesachacha Pond, in profuse abundance, making a green carpet at the water's edge. Also at Hummock, but less abundant, and at Great Mioxes and Reedy Ponds.

VERONICA, L.

V. arvensis, L. CORN-SPEEDWELL.
Plainfield.

GERARDIA, L.

G. purpurea, L. PURPLE GERARDIA.
Flowers of larger size and brighter color than on the main land. Very common. Albinos sometimes found.
G. maritima, Raf. SEA-SIDE GERARDIA.
Eatfire, Coskaty, &c.

SCHWALBEA, Gronov.

S. Americana, L. CHAFF-SEED.
Plains opposite Bloomingdale; rare. L. L. D. Plants of luxuriant growth, but few in number.

PEDICULARIS, Tourn.

P. Canadensis, L. LOUSEWORT. WOOD BETONY.

MELAMPYRUM, Tourn.

M. Americanum, Michx. COW-WHEAT.
Plains opposite Bloomingdale. Common.

VERBENACEÆ.

VERBENA, L.

V. hastata, L. BLUE VERVAIN.

LABIATÆ.

Teucrium, L.

T. Canadense, L. Germander.
Eatfire and elsewhere.

Trichostema, L.

T. dichotomum, L. Blue Curls.
Very common.

Mentha, L.

M. viridis, L. Spearmint.

Lycopus, L.

L. Virginicus, L. Bugle-weed.
Grove Lane and in the swamps near Hummock Pond. Miss Kite. Doubtless elsewhere, but less common than the next species.
L. sinuatus, Ell. (*L. Europæus, L., var. sinuatus,* Gr.)

Pycnanthemum, Michx. Mountain Mint.

P. incanum, Michx.
P. lanceolatum, Pursh.
L. L. D.
P. linifolium, Pursh.
Entered here on the authority of Gray's *Man.* ed. 1. Locality unknown and plant never found by collectors of the present day.

Hedeoma, Pers.

H. pulegioides, Pers. Pennyroyal.

Nepeta, L.

N. Cataria, L. Catnip.
N. Glechoma, Benth. Gill.

BRUNELLA, Tourn.

B. vulgaris, L. SELF-HEAL.

SCUTELLARIA, L. SKULL-CAP.

S. galericulata, L.

S. lateriflora, L.

Not uncommon. Mr. Morong found plants downy all over in a marsh near Miacomet.

MARRUBIUM, L.

M. vulgare, L. HOREHOUND.

Near Sesachacha Pond. Two patches by the roadside, doubtless an escape. W. Deane.

GALEOPSIS, L. HEMP-NETTLE.

G. Tetrahit, L.

G. Ladanum, L.

Squam.

STACHYS, L.

S. hyssopifolia, Michx. HEDGE-NETTLE.

Rather common by some of the Polpis ponds.

LEONURUS, L.

L. Cardiaca, L. MOTHERWORT.

LAMIUM, L.

L. amplexicaule, L. DEAD NETTLE.

BORRAGINACEÆ.

ECHIUM, Tourn.

E. vulgare, L. BLUE-WEED.

Some half dozen plants in a field near Siasconset. W. L. Foster, June, 1887.

ONOSMODIUM, Michx.

O. Virginianum, DC. FALSE GROMWELL.
First reported by President Hitchcock of Amherst, who visited the island in 1832; his locality unknown. Never reported again till 1884, when it was discovered by Messrs. Churchill and Deane near Wauwinet. In 1886 Mr. Dame found it on the plains opposite Bloomingdale, and in 1887 Messrs. Morong and Deane near Quidnit. Very scarce in all these places.

MERTENSIA, Roth.

M. maritima, Don. SEA LUNGWORT.
One plant on Brant Point, L. L. D.; one or two at the South Shore, Miss Mary Eliza Starbuck; a few fine large specimens between Siasconset and Sancoty, L. L. D.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

CONVOLVULUS, L.

C. arvensis, L. BIND-WEED.
Well established amongst grass in a yard in Ash St., also noticed on the edge of the sidewalk in Lily St. M. L. O., 1887.
C. sepium, L. (*Calystegia sepium*, R. Br.) WILD MORNING GLORY.
Not uncommon in thickets.

CUSCUTA, Tourn. DODDER.

C. Gronovii, Willd.

SOLANACEÆ.

SOLANUM, Tourn.

S. Dulcamara, L. BITTER-SWEET.
S. nigrum, L. NIGHTSHADE.
Often found in great profusion.

LYCIUM, L.

L. vulgare, Dunal. MATRIMONY-VINE.
Sparingly escaped.

NICANDRA, Adans.

N. physaloides, Gærtn. APPLE OF PERU.
Waste ground in town. C. & D.

DATURA, L.

D. Stramonium, L. THORN-APPLE.
On the bank at Siasconset, and less common in waste places in town.

GENTIANACEÆ.

SABBATIA, Adans.

S. gracilis, Salisb.
"S. campanulata, Torrey. This long lost species was found before 1829 by T. A. Greene, Esq., at Nantucket." Wm. Oakes.
Our Nantucket species approaches *S. stellaris*, Pursh, and is called by Dr. Gray in the "*Synoptical Flora of N. America*," "an ambiguous form."
Very local. Found on the edge of a few ponds in Polpis, and although once rather abundant there, now in danger of extermination from wasteful plucking.

ERYTHRÆA, Pers.

E. spicata, Pers.
First detected in Nantucket by Oakes. Of slender growth at Eatfire and Coskaty; luxuriant and abundant in a marsh at Pocomo.

BARTONIA, Muhl.

B. tenella, Muhl.

MENYANTHES, Tourn.

M. trifoliata, L. BUCK BEAN.
Detected in Maxcy's Pond by Eben W. Tallant, a school boy at that time, 1853.

LIMNANTHEMUM, Gmel.

L. lacunosum, Griseb. FLOATING HEART.
In several ponds. Very abundant in one between Almanac and Sesachacha, the seedlings in the fall springing up along the edge so closely as to look like a border of grassy turf.

APOCYNACEÆ.

APOCYNUM, Tourn.

A. androsæmifolium, L. DOGBANE.
A. cannabinum, L. INDIAN HEMP.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

ASCLEPIAS, L. MILK-WEED.

A. Cornuti, Decaisne.
A. phytolaccoides, Pursh.
Occasional, L. L. D.
A. incarnata, L., var. pulchra, Pers.
A. obtusifolia, Michx. Common; abundant at Tuckernuck.
A. tuberosa, L. BUTTERFLY WEED.
Rare.

OLEACEÆ.

SYRINGA, L.

S. vulgaris, L. LILAC.
One plant, some two feet in height with leaves and fruit about half the usual size, near Tom Never's Pond. No house ever near this spot as far as known; Bloomingdale, more than a mile off, the nearest. L. L. D.

PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

PHYTOLACCA, Tourn.

P. decandra, L. POKE.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

CHENOPODIUM, L.

C. album, L. PIGWEED.

C. hybridum, L. MAPLE-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT.
Waste ground in town ; seen but once. C. & D.

C. Botrys, L. JERUSALEM OAK.
Escaped.

C. rubrum, L. (*Blitum maritimum*, Nutt.) COAST BLITE.
Quidnit and elsewhere.

ATRIPLEX, Tourn.

A. patula, L.

A. arenaria, Nutt.
Cliff Beach. S. T. Olney.

SALICORNIA, Tourn. SAMPHIRE.

S. herbacea, L.

S. Virginica, L.

S. fruticosa, L., var. ambigua, Gray.
All the species fairly abundant on the beaches and in the salt marshes.

SUÆDA, Forskal.

S. linearis, Torr., var. ramosa, Wats. (*S. maritima*, Dumort.) SEA BLITE.

SALSOLA, L.

S. Kali, L. SALTWORT.
Common on the shore.

AMARANTACEÆ.

Amarantus, Tourn.

A. **retroflexus**, L. Pigweed.
A. **albus**, L.
A. pumilus, Raf.
On the beach. S. T. Olney, 1849.

POLYGONACEÆ.

Polygonum, L.

P. incarnatum, Ell.
P. **Persicaria**, L. Heartease (an old Nantucket name).
P. Hydropiper, L. Smartweed.
P. acre, H. B. K. Water Smartweed.
P. hydropiperoides, Michx. Mild Water-Pepper.
P. amphibium, L.
P. articulatum, L. Joint-weed.
Brant Pt., &c. In the interior of the island in patches of sand where beach-grass has established itself.
P. aviculare, L. Knotgrass.
P. erectum, L. (*P. aviculare*, L., var. *erectum*, Roth.)
Wharves, occasional; L. L. D.
P. maritimum, L. Coast Knotgrass.
P. ramosissimum, Michx.
L. L. D.
P. sagittatum, L. Scratch-grass.
P. **Convolvulus**, L. Black Bindweed.
P. dumetorum, L. Climbing Buckwheat.

Fagopyrum, Tourn.

F. **esculentum**, Moench. Buckwheat.
Common in old fields.

Rumex, L. Dock.

R. orbiculatus, Gray.
R. salicifolius, Weinm.
R. verticillatus, L. Swamp Dock.

R. crispus, L. YELLOW DOCK.
Siasconset.
R. obtusifolius, L. BITTER DOCK.
R. crispus, L. × R. obtusifolius, L.
Quite common at Siasconset. L. L. D.
R. maritimus, L. GOLDEN DOCK.
Sesachacha, Long Pond, &c.
R. Acetosella, L. SORREL.

LAURACEÆ.

SASSAFRAS. Nees.

S. officinale, Nees.
Common in Tom Never's Swamp and elsewhere.

SANTALACEÆ.

COMANDRA, Nutt.

C. umbellata, Nutt.

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.

CERATOPHYLLUM, L.

C. demersum, L. HORNWORT.
Reported by President Hitchcock in 1838; never afterwards till 1887, when Mr. Morong found it in Long, Hummock and Miacomet Ponds. He says "The northern part of Long Pond is so filled with this and one or two other aquatics that one cannot see down into the water."

CALLITRICHACEÆ.

CALLITRICHE, L.

C. verna, L. WATER STARWORT.
Frequent in ponds near town.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Euphorbia, L. Spurge.

E. polygonifolia, L.

E. maculata, L. Spotted Spurge.

E. hypericifolia, L.

Sand by the railroad track, near town. C. & D.

E. Cyparissias, L. Cypress Spurge.

Escaped ; growing freely in several places by roadsides.

EMPETRACEÆ.

Corema, Don. Broom Crowberry.

C. Conradii, Torrey.

Abundant a few miles from town on the William Worth road ; found also on the new road from town to Siasconset. M. L. O.

Road from town to Polpis. Miss Tallant, 1867.

Near Saul's Hills. Warren Upham.

Abundant in low places bordering on Tom Never's Swamp. L. L. D.

URTICACEÆ.

Urtica, Tourn. Nettle.

U. urens, L.

Not uncommon as a garden weed fifty years ago, but rare now.

Bœhmeria, Jacq.

B. cylindrica, Willd. False Nettle.

Parietaria, Tourn. Pellitory.

P. Pennsylvanica, Muhl.

Coatue. In beach sand close to a bowlder near the water's edge ; some half dozen plants. M. L. O., 1879.

Cannabis, Tourn.

C. sativa, L. Hemp.

Waste ground south of the town ; a single well grown plant. C. & D. Edge of a sidewalk. M. L. O., 1887.

JUGLANDACEÆ.

Carya, Nutt.

C. alba, Nutt. Shagbark Hickory.
Coskaty, W. L. Foster, L. L. D.
C. tomentosa, Nutt.
Polpis. Not more than ten or fifteen feet high. W. Deane.
C. porcina, Nutt. Pignut Hickory.
Many loads of this have been taken out of the thickets by the 'Sconset folks for fuel.

CUPULIFERÆ,

Quercus, L. Oak.

Q. alba, L. White Oak.
This majestic tree is here reduced to a shrub ten or twelve feet in height. L. L. D.
Q. prinoides, Willd. Dwarf Chestnut or Chinquapin Oak.
Very common.
Q. ilicifolia, Wang. Black Scrub Oak.
Q. coccinea, Wang. Scarlet Oak.
Q. coccinea, Wang., var. tinctoria, Gray.
Mr. Dame remarks that this is the largest oak he has yet seen on the island.

Fagus, Tourn. Beech.

F. ferruginea, Ait.
Quaise, Wauwinet, &c. L. L. D.
Coskaty Swamp. W. L. Foster.

Corylus, Tourn.

C. Americana, Walt. American Hazel-nut.
Rather rare. L. L. D.
C. rostrata, Ait. Beaked Hazel-nut.
Very common.

Carpinus, L. Hornbeam.

C. Caroliniana, Walt. (*C. Americana*, Michx.)

MYRICACEÆ.

Myrica, L.

M. cerifera, L. Bayberry.
Very common.
M. Comptonia, C. DC. (*Comptonia asplenifolia*, Ait.) Sweet Fern.
Very common.

BETULACEÆ.

Betula, Tourn.

B. alba, L., var. populifolia, Spach. White Birch.
One plant on the plains of Bloomingdale. L. L. D.

SALICACEÆ.

Salix, Tourn. Willow.

S. tristis, Ait. Dwarf Gray Willow.
S. discolor, Muhl.
Rare. L. L. D.

Populus, Tourn.

P. grandidentata, Michx. Large-toothed Aspen.
A few depauperate specimens near Gibbs's Swamp.
P. alba, L. Abele. Silver-leaved Poplar.
Spreading from planted trees.

CONIFERÆ.

Pinus, Tourn.

P. rigida, Mill. Pitch Pine.
These pines are all from seed planted by Josiah Sturgis and others in 1847 and following years. They have spread extensively from seed, but are infested now with insects of the family *Tortricidæ* which have killed many of the trees and threaten the destruction of the rest. If this destruction could have been averted by measures taken in season, it is too late now to apply the remedy. Prof. Scudder's prediction in

a report on the subject, has become history. "Leave them alone," he says, "and the pine woods of Nantucket are doomed to destruction; to plant new trees would be to add fuel to flames." But that is not all. "There is no apparent reason," to quote Prof. Scudder again, "why the destruction should not extend to the Penobscot, or as far as the pitch pine flourishes." To prevent this it is the plain duty of the Nantucket people "to cut down the entire forest, sell the wood [for fuel] and burn the brush, leaving not even a seedling anywhere; then to pasture the sheep upon the spot for two years, and carefully destroy every seedling that springs up outside of the fences which confine the flock." See a paper by Prof. Samuel H. Scudder on the *Pine Moth of Nantucket*, published by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

S. **sylvestris**, L. SCOTCH PINE.
Near Miacomet Pond. Imported trees planted by Mr. Henry Coffin in 1876. Scotch larches near them also planted by Mr. Coffin.

JUNIPERUS, L.

J. Virginiana, L. RED CEDAR. SAVIN.
Abundant on Coatue, where the old trees have grown into the strange form often seen on wind-swept points of land; the low, twisted trunks and branches close to the ground make an impressive appearance.

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

ARACEÆ.

ARISÆMA, Mart.

A. triphyllum, Torr. INDIAN TURNIP. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.

ACORUS, L.

A. Calamus, L. SWEET FLAG.
Common.

LEMNACEÆ.

LEMNA, L. DUCKWEED.

L. trisulca, L.

L. minor, L.

Both species common. Mr. Morong remarks that they grow in the northern part of Long Pond in such masses as to impede the oars in rowing.

TYPHACEÆ.

TYPHA, Tourn.

T. latifolia, L. CAT-TAIL.
Rather rare; occurs in a few bogs near the town and in Pocomo. Morong.

T. angustifolia, L. NARROW-LEAVED CAT-TAIL.
Nine-tenths of the Typha on the island is of this species. It forms extensive areas in bogs in all parts of the island. Morong.

SPARGANIUM, Tourn. BUR-REED.

S. eurycarpum, Engel.
Common.

S. androcladum, Morong. (*S. simplex*, Huds., *var. androcladum*, Engelm.)
Almanac Pond, L. L. D. Mr. Morong says these specimens were "peculiarly wide-spreading." In the Wm. H. Gardner lot hedged with Cockspur Thorn west of the town. M. L. O.

NAIADACEÆ.

NAIAS, L.

N. flexilis, Rostk.
Long Pond. Morong.

ZANNICHELLIA, Micheli.

Z. palustris, L. HORNED POND-WEED.
A brook in Polpis fairly choked with it, C. & D. Hummock and Miacomet Ponds, Morong.

ZOSTERA, L. EEL-GRASS.

Z. marina, L.
Capaum Pond, and in the sea.

RUPPIA, L. DITCH-GRASS.

R. maritima, L.
Common in salt and brackish ponds.

POTAMOGETON, Tourn. POND-WEED.

P. Oakesianus, Robbins.
Very common in the island ponds and finely fruiting.
P. Claytonii, Tuckerm.
Maxcy's Pond, and in a fresh water pool near Sesachacha. W. Deane.
P. hybridus, Michx.
Maxcy's and Reed Ponds. C. & D.
P. pulcher, Tuckerm.
Quite common and finely fruiting. In fine fruit in small pond near Orange St. R. R. crossing. Judge Churchill.
P. perfoliatus, L.
Abundant in Long, Hummock and Miacomet Ponds.
P. pusillus, L.
Hummock, Reedy and Long Ponds. In the last it grows rankly, and with some other aquatics chokes the water.
P. pectinatus, L.
Common in salt and brackish ponds.

ALISMACEÆ.

TRIGLOCHIN, L.

T. maritimum, L. ARROW-GRASS.
Common on the salt marshes at Eatfire and elsewhere.

ALISMA, L. WATER-PLANTAIN.

A. Plantago, L., var. Americanum, Gray.
Near the Creeks.

SAGITTARIA, L. ARROW-HEAD.

S. variabilis, Engelm.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

VALLISNERIA, Micheli.

V. spiralis, L. EEL-GRASS.
Common in Hummock and Long Ponds.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

HABENARIA, Willd., R. Br.

H. tridentata, Hook.
Long Pond. Mrs. Emily Shaw Forman.

H. ciliaris, R. Br. YELLOW FRINGED ORCHIS.
The only plant ever known on the island found in bloom by Mrs. E. W. Perry in 1872; it was growing in Mr. Levi Coffin's farm, on the ridge of a road that passes through it from Siasconset to Polpis.

H. blephariglottis, Hook. WHITE FRINGED ORCHIS.
Once abundant on the edge of swamps near Siasconset; rarer now.

H. blephariglottis, Hook., var. holopetala, Gray.
Near edge of swamp opposite Bloomingdale. L. L. D.

H. lacera, R. Br. GREEN FRINGED ORCHIS.

SPIRANTHES, Richard. LADIES' TRESSES.

S. cernua, Richard.

S. gracilis, Big.

S. simplex, Gray.
First reported by Dr. Robbins before 1867. On the dry commons between Polpis and town, growing with *S. gracilis;* rather abundant. M. L. O., 1880. Found in equal abunbance on the road to Miacomet by Mrs. Geo. H. Mackay. The plant seems capricious; in some years it is hardly to be seen. Abundant west of Miacomet in 1885. C. & D.

ARETHUSA, Gronov.

A. bulbosa, L.
Rather common; the edge of the swamps near Hummock Pond sometimes red with the flowers.

POGONIA, Juss.

P. ophioglossoides, Nutt.
Rather abundant. Sometimes two-flowered. J. R. Churchill.

CALOPOGON, R. Br. GRASS PINK.

C. pulchellus, R. Br.
Profusely abundant now, in wet places below the Cliff, near Long Pond and elsewhere, but picked for its beauty in such immense bunches that it is likely to become rare before many years.

MICROSTYLIS, Nutt.

M. ophioglossoides, Nutt.
On hills west of Sesachacha and opposite Bloomingdale. Very scarce. L. L. D., 1886.

LIPARIS, Richard. TWAYBLADE.

L. Lœselii, Richard.
Very rare. Wet bank on shore of Sesachacha. L. L. D., 1886.

CYPRIPEDIUM, L. LADY'S SLIPPER.

C. acaule, Ait.
Very abundant on the commons east and south of the town.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

HYPOXYS, L. STAR-GRASS.

H. erecta, L.

HÆMODORACEÆ.

ALETRIS, L. COLIC-ROOT.

A. farinosa, L.
Abundant, especially in the Southeast Quarter.

IRIDACEÆ.

IRIS, L.

I. versicolor, L. BLUE FLAG.
I. Virginica, L. SLENDER BLUE FLAG.
Both species common.

SISYRINCHIUM, L. BLUE-EYED GRASS.

S. anceps, Cav. (*S. Bermudiana*, L., var. *anceps*, Gray.

SMILACEÆ.

SMILAX, Tourn.

S. rotundifolia, L. COMMON GREENBRIER.
S. glauca, Walt.
Thickets opposite Bloomingdale and near Wauwinet, L. L. D.
Rare in New England.
S. tamnoides, L.
Same localities as preceding, L. L. D. Never before reported in New England.
S. herbacea, L. CARRION-FLOWER.

LILIACEÆ.

MEDEOLA, Gronov. CUCUMBER-ROOT.

M. Virginica, L.

OAKESIA, Watson. BELLWORT.

O. sessilifolia, Wats. (*Uvularia sessilifolia*, L.)

SMILACINA, Desf. FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL.

S. stellata, Desf.

MAIANTHEMUM, Weber. TWO-LEAVED SOLOMON'S SEAL.

M. Canadense, Desf. (*Smilacina bifolia*, Ker., var. *Canadensis*, Gr.)

POLYGONATUM, Tourn. SOLOMON'S SEAL.

P. biflorum, Ell.
Polpis.

LILIUM, L.

L. Philadelphicum, L. WILD RED LILY.
A pure orange flower without spots is sometimes found. L. L. D.

L. superbum, L. TURK'S CAP LILY.
Thickets in Polpis, where it reaches a great height and sometimes bears from thirty to forty flowers.

HEMEROCALLIS, L.

H. fulva, L. COMMON DAY-LILY.
Waste grounds near dwellings; escaped.

JUNCACEÆ.

LUZULA, DC. WOOD-RUSH.

L. campestris, DC.

JUNCUS, L. RUSH.

J. effusus, L. COMMON OR SOFT RUSH.
Common.

J. filiformis, L.
Common.

J. marginatus, Rostk.

J. bufonius, L.
Rather common. Low grounds near Tom Never's Head and Sesachacha. Judge Churchill and Dr. Swan.

J. Gerardi, Loisel. BLACK-GRASS.
Common.

J. tenuis, Willd.
J. Greenii, Oakes & Tuckerm.
E. S. Burgess.
J. pelocarpus, E. Meyer.
Common.
J. articulatus, L.
Between Bloomingdale and Tom Never's Head. Dr. Swan.
J. militaris, Big.
Abundant on the shore of Gibbs's Pond. C. & D.
J. acuminatus, Michx., var. legitimus, Engelm.
Hummock Pond. J. H. Redfield. "This is found in a small form on the borders of Sesachacha, and in a form with large branching panicles and shining black fruit on the borders of a bog at Quaise. I collected it also on borders of Rotten Pumpkin." Morong.
J. nodosus, L.
E. S. Burgess.
J. Canadensis, J. Gay, var. longicaudatus, Engel.
J. Canadensis, J. Gay, var. coarctatus, Engel.

PONTEDERIACEÆ.

Pontederia, L.

P. cordata, L. Pickerel-weed.

Schollera, Schreber.

S. graminifolia, Willd. (*S. graminea* of *Man.*) Water Star-grass.
Long and Miacomet Ponds. Morong.

XYRIDACEÆ.

Xyris, L. Yellow-eyed Grass.

X. flexuosa, Muhl., Chapm., var. pusilla, Gray.
Common.
X. Caroliniana, Walt.
Dr. C. W. Swan.

ERIOCAULONACEÆ.

Eriocaulon, L. Pipewort.

E. septangulare, With.
Common.

CYPERACEÆ.

Cyperus, L. Galingale.

C. diandrus, Torr.
C. Nuttallii, Torr.
Maxcy's Pond and elsewhere; abundant.
C. erythrorhizos, Muhl.
Oakes, 1829. Not reported since.
C. dentatus, Torr.
C. esculentus, L. (*C. phymatodes*, Muhl.)
C. strigosus, L.
C. Grayii, Torr.
C. filiculmis, Vahl.

Dulichium, Pers.

D. spathaceum, Pers.
Very common.

Heleocharis, R. Br. Spike Rush.

H. palustris, R. Br.
H. tenuis, Schultes.
H. acicularis, R. Br.
H. pygmæa, Torr.
Borders of Sesachacha, J. L. Russell. Capaum Pond, Morong.

Scirpus, L. Club-Rush.

S. pungens, Vahl.
S. validus, Vahl. Bulrush.
Abundant in ponds.
S. maritimus, L. Sea Club-Rush.

S. Eriophorum, Michx. Wool-Grass.
S. Eriophorum, Michx., var. laxus, Gray.
These species all common.

Eriophorum, L. Cotton-Grass.

E. Virginicum, L.
E. Virginicum, L., var. album, Gray.
Near Hummock Pond; very large and fine specimens. C. & D.
E. gracile, Koch.
L. L. D.
E. gracile, Koch., var. paucinervium, Engelm.
Pout, often called Foot Ponds. C. & D. In the bog at the west end of Sesachacha Pond, close to the new road, and elsewhere.

Rhyncospora, Vahl. Beak-Rush.

R. alba, Vahl.
R. glomerata, Vahl.
Both species common.

Cladium, P. Browne.

Cladium mariscoides, Torr.

Scleria, L.

S. triglomerata, Michx.
E. S. Burgess.

Carex, L. Sedge.

C. vulpinoidea, Michx.
C. stipata, Muhl.
C. Muhlenbergii, Schk.
C. rosea, Schk.
C. canescens, L.
C. canescens, L., var. alpicola, Wahl. (*C. canescens, L.*, var. *vitilis* of the *Man.*)
C. echinata, Murray, var. conferta, Bailey. (*C. stellulata, L.*)

C. echinata, Murray, var. macrostachys, Boeck. (*C. stellulata, L.*, var. *scirpoides*, Gray.)
C. scoparia, Schk.
C. adusta, Boott.
Dr. C. W. Swan.
C. straminea, Schk.
C. straminea, Schk., var. moniliformis, Tuckerm. (*C. fœnea* Willd., var. (?) *sabulonum*, Gray.)
C. straminea, Schk., var. alata, Bailey. (*C. alata*, Torr.)
C. vulgaris, Fries.
C. aquatilis, Wahl.
C. pallescens, L.
C. Pennsylvanica, Lam.
C. filiformis, L.
C. Pseudo-Cyperus, L., var comosa, W. Boott. (*C. comosa*, Boott.)
C. tentaculata, Muhl.
C. lupulina, Muhl.

GRAMINEÆ.

Leersia, Soland.

L. oryzoides, Swartz. Rice Cut-Grass.

Zizania, Gronov.

Z. aquatica, L. Wild Rice.
Frequent in Miacomet and other ponds. Probably all introduced from seed sown about 1875.

Alopecurus, L.

A. pratensis, L. Foxtail Grass.

Phleum, L.

P. pratense, L. Herd's Grass.
Specimens with abnormal spikes collected in the autumn of 1875. M. L. O. Prof. Dudley in "*The Cayuga Flora*" mentions this monstrosity noticed since 1872. "The flower-

ing glume" he says, "develops into a complete leaf with sheath, ligule, and a bright green blade 1–1½ cm. long." I am indebted to Dr. Walter H. Chapin of Springfield for a careful microscopic examination which proved the Nantucket specimens identical in development with those of the Cayuga region.

Agrostis, L.

A. scabra, Willd.

A. vulgaris, With. Red Top.

A. vulgaris, With., var. alba, Vasey, and form stolonifera, detected by Dr. Swan.

Muhlenbergia, Schreber.

M. diffusa, Schreber.
Noticed in a front yard in Orange St. M. L. O.

Deyeuxia, Clair.

D. Canadensis, Beauv. (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*, Beauv.)
Dr. Swan finds that some specimens of this grass seem to approach *D. Langsdorffii*, Kth. in the length and shape of the glumes and stoutness of the awn.

D. Nuttalliana, Vasey. (*C. Nuttalliana*, Steud.)
Cranberry bog between Polpis school house and Almanac Pond. C. & D.

Ammophila, Host.

A. arundinacea, Host. (*Calamagrostis arenaria*, Roth.) Beach Grass.
On the sea shore, and in patches of beach sand found in the interior of the island.

Stipa, L.

S. avenacea, L. Black Oat-Grass.
Between Wauwinet and Siasconset. C. & D.

ARISTIDA, L.

A. dichotoma, Michx. POVERTY GRASS.
A. purpurascens, Poir.
Oakes, 1829. Both species abundant on the commons.

SPARTINA, Schreber.

S. cynosuroides, Willd. CORD GRASS.
S. polystachya, Willd., Muhl.
Eatfire and elsewhere.
S. juncea, Willd.
S. stricta, Roth., var. glabra, Gray. SALT-MARSH GRASS.
S. stricta, Roth., var. alterniflora, Gray.
All the species common.

TRIPLASIS, Beauv.

T. purpurea, Chap. (*Tricuspis purpurea*, Gray.) SAND-GRASS.
Abundant on the commons.

DACTYLIS, L.

D. glomerata, L. ORCHARD GRASS.

GLYCERIA, R. Br., Trin.

G. Canadensis, Trin. RATTLESNAKE GRASS.
Ditches and open fields east of Bloomingdale, Dr. Swan. Polpis, J. H. Redfield.
G. nervata, Trin.
G. pallida, Trin.
Near the Washing Pond and between Wauwinet and Siasconset. C. & D.
G. aquatica, Smith. REED MEADOW-GRASS.
Siasconset, J. H. Redfield. Low grounds near the town. C. & D.
G. acutiflora, Torr.
Pout Ponds. C. & D.
G. distans, Wahl.

DISTICHLIS, Raf.

D. maritima, Raf. (*Brizopyrum spicatum*, Hook.) SALT GRASS.
Abundant in salt marsh at Coskaty.

POA, L. MEADOW-GRASS.

P. annua, L.
P. compressa, L.
P. serotina, L.
Near an old wharf. Dr. Swan.
P. pratensis, L. KENTUCKY BLUE-GRASS.
P. trivialis, L.

ERAGROSTIS, Beauv.

E. major, Host. (E. pœoides, Beauv., var. *megastachya*, *Man.*)
Waste ground near town; rather abundant in a few places. C. & D.
E. pectinacea, Gray, var. spectabilis, Gray.

FESTUCA, L. FESCUE GRASS.

F. Myurus, L.
Sandy commons west of the town. W. Deane, 1884.
Near Siasconset. Dr. Swan.
F. tenella, Willd. SLENDER FESCUE.
Plains between Siasconset and Sesachacha. Dr. Swan.
F. ovina, L. SHEEP'S FESCUE.
F. ovina, L., var. duriuscula, Gray.
F. elatior, L. TALL FESCUE.

BROMUS, L.

B. racemosus, L. UPRIGHT CHESS.
B. mollis, L. SOFT CHESS.
B. sterilis, L.
Near the wind-mill, unusually fine specimens; Judge Churchill, 1886. On the edge of the sidewalk in Fair St., M. L. O., 1887. This is the true plant of the *Manual*. *B. tectorum*, L., which is sometimes taken for *B. sterilis*, L., has not yet reached the island.

PHRAGMITES, Trin.

P. communis, Trin. COMMON REED.
Bog near Sesachacha ; Reed Pond.

LOLIUM, L.

L. perenne, L. DARNEL.

AGROPYRUM, Beauv.

A. repens, Beauv. (*Triticum repens*, L.) WITCH GRASS.

HORDEUM, L.

H. vulgare, L. BARLEY.
Noticed occasionally.

DANTHONIA, DC.

D. spicata, Beauv.

DESCHAMPSIA, Beauv.

D. flexuosa, Vasey. (*Aira flexuosa*, L.) HAIR GRASS.
Abundant on the commons and between Wauwinet and Siasconset. C. & D.

AIRA, L.

A. caryophyllea, L.
Dr. Asa Gray, 1864. Commons west of the town. C. & D.

HOLCUS, L. (partly).

H. lanatus, L. VELVET GRASS.
Common in Quaise, Polpis, Eatfire, &c.

ANTHOXANTHUM, L.

A. odoratum, L. SWEET VERNAL GRASS.

PHALARIS, L.

P. Canariensis, L. CANARY GRASS.
Dumps about old wharves, etc. Dr. Swan.

BRANDEGEE HERBARIUM

Paspalum, L.

P. setaceum, Michx.
Common.

Panicum, L. Panic Grass.

P. glabrum, Gaudin.
Abundant west of the town.
P. sanguinale, L. Crab Grass.
P. anceps, Michx.
Maxcy's Pond. Miss E. J. Steele. Not common.
P. proliferum, Lam.
P. virgatum, L.
P. clandestinum, L.
Near Reed Pond and in Polpis, C. & D.
P. pauciflorum, Ell.
Commons west of the town. Rather rare. C. & D.
P. dichotomum, L.
Common.
P. depauperatum, Muhl.
Washing Pond, Maxcy's Pond, &c. Common.
P. Crus-galli, L. Barn-yard Grass.
P. Crus-galli, L., var. hispidum, Gray.
Shore of Long Pond. Judge Churchill.
P. miliaceum, L.
In waste and cultivated grounds, C. & D.

Setaria, Beauv.

S. viridis, Beauv. Foxtail Grass.
In an old cellar near the railway station, Dr. Swan.

Andropogon, L. Beard Grass.

A. provincialis, Lam. (*A. furcatus*, Muhl.)
Wauwinet; seen once. C. & D.
A. scoparius, Michx.

A. dissitiflorus, Michx. (*A. Virginicus*, L.)
T. A. Greene before 1829. M. L. O.
A. macrourus, Michx.
Dr. Robbins, 1829. L. L. D. J. R. Churchill.

CHRYSOPOGON, Trin. INDIAN GRASS.

C. nutans, Benth. (*Sorghum nutans, Man.*)

CRYPTOGAMIA.

EQUISETACEÆ.

EQUISETUM, L. HORSETAIL.

E. arvense, L.
Common.

FILICES.

PTERIS, L.

P. aquilina, L. BRAKE.
Abundant on the commons. This fern in Nantucket often approaches var. *caudata* of the Southern States.

WOODWARDIA, Smith. CHAIN-FERN.

W. Virginica, Smith.
Very common in swampy localities. In swamp both sides of road at Bloomingdale; round Tom Never's Pond; grows profusely but in a dwarfed condition, in half dry swamp between Bloomingdale and Tom Never's.
W. angustifolia, Smith.
Found in many widely different localities. In almost every

swampy place from the Haulover to Tom Never's Head ; directly opposite the sixth mile stone ; in Grove Lane, south of No-Bottom Pond, &c. Abundant and of luxuriant growth in several of these spots.

ASPLENIUM, L. SPLEENWORT.

A. Filix-fœmina, Bernh. LADY-FERN.

A. Filix-fœmina, Bernh., var. Michauxii, Mett., and var. rhæticum, Moore.

Species and varieties all rare.

ASPIDIUM, Swartz. SHIELD-FERN.

A. Thelypteris, Swartz. MARSH FERN.

Very common in moist localities.

A. Noveboracense, Swartz. NEW YORK FERN.

Very rare ; swamp near Polpis. L. L. D.

A. spinulosum, Swartz, var. intermedium, Eaton.

Very rare ; only two specimens seen. L. L. D.

A. cristatum, Swartz. CRESTED BUCKLER-FERN.

Rare. Found in but one locality, Bloomingdale ; the specimens very vigorous. L. L. D.

ONOCLEA, L.

O. sensibilis, L. SENSITIVE FERN.

At Bloomingdale, Polpis and elsewhere.

OSMUNDA, L.

O. regalis, L. FLOWERING FERN.

Swamps near Polpis.

O. Claytoniana, L.

One specimen near Sesachacha. L. L. D. & M. L. O.

O. cinnamomea, L. CINNAMON FERN.

Very common.

BOTRYCHIUM, Swartz. GRAPE-FERN.

B. ternatum, Swartz., var. obliquum, Wilde.

Not common, but observed once about 1860 on the edge of the

bank at the South Shore in great abundance and of luxuriant growth. That bank, gradually undermined by the waves in great storms, has fallen to the beach below long before this. M. L. O. Rather abundant in low ground west of the town, C. & D., 1885.

Ophioglossum, L. Adder's Tongue.

O. vulgatum, L.
Several specimens between the Polpis school house and Almanac Pond. C. & D., 1885.
About a dozen plants on a wet bank near Sesachacha Pond. L. L. Dame and J. R. Churchill, 1886.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

Lycopodium, L., Spring. Club-Moss.

L. inundatum, L., var. Bigelovii, Tuckerm.
Common in the marshes, in some localities approaching *L. alopecuroides*, L.
L. dendroideum, Michx. Ground Pine.
Occasional along the border of Gibbs's Swamp, L. L. D.
L. complanatum, L.

Isoetes, L. Quillwort.

I. echinospora, Durieu, var. Braunii, Engelm.
Maxcy's Pond. Morong.

No botanist has been known to visit Nantucket for special collection of its mosses and liverworts, but the few species of the following list have been picked up from time to time and submitted to competent specialists for the names. The island does not seem to be rich in these orders, and the specimens found are, in many cases, unfruited, making a sure identification difficult, still additions to the present list can certainly be made.

The list of *Characeæ*, mostly furnished by Mr. Morong and Mr. Dame, is perhaps more nearly complete, but as the collections were all made in the few weeks of summer visits, there are doubtless other species to reward some careful searcher in the future.

MUSCI. Mosses.

Sphagnum squarrosum, Pers.
Sphagnum cuspidatum, Ehrh. J. L. Russell; var. plumosum, Schimp. M. L. O.
Mnium affine, Bland.
Mnium punctatum, Hedw.
Both species in a hole among Saul's Hills. L. L. D.
Fontinalis antipyretica, L., var. gigantea, Sulliv.
Roadside pool, Bloomingdale, L. L. D.
Dichelyma capillaceum, Myrin.

HEPATICÆ. Liverworts.

Anthoceros punctatus, L.
Marchantia polymorpha, L.

CHARACEÆ.

Nitella, Ag.

N. batrachosperma, A. Br.
Maxcy's Pond, Morong, 1887. Found in America for the first time.
N. flexilis, Ag.
Weweeder Pond, Cato's Pond, and a pool on the edge of the town near the R. R. track. Morong.
N. flexilis, Ag., var. subcapitata, A. Br.
Polpis. M. L. O.
N. Morongii, Allen.
A new species detected in the roadside pool opposite Bloomingdale, by Rev. Thomas Morong, July 21, 1887.
N. mucronata, A. Br. L. L. Dame.

Chara, (L.) Ag.

C. coronata, A. Br.
Weweeder Pond, Morong.

C. coronata, A. Br., var. Schweinitzii, A. Br.
Sesachacha Pond, M. L. O.

C. crinita, Wallr. L. L. D.

C. crinita, Wallr., forma leptosperma.
Brook in Polpis, M. L. O., 1881. Coskaty Pond, Morong, 1887. In Sesachacha Pond a little longer and more delicate form than that from Coskaty, F. S. Collins, 1885.

C. fragilis, Desv., var. delicatula, A. Br.
F. S. Collins.

The list of marine algæ shows only in part the wealth of the island beaches in this order. Mr. Collins, who furnishes it, like the rest who have contributed to this Catalogue, could spend but a short time in Nantucket, and while the number of names shows how diligently he collected, he says in a letter, "There are species which I have not included in this list, though I feel morally certain that they would be found if one could be on hand to look for them at the proper season, but I think the only safe rule is to publish nothing as belonging to a locality, unless it has been actually found there."

A farther quotation from his letter is added to amplify the title somewhat and explain the references in the list. "I include what marine algæ I have myself collected in Nantucket, what I have seen in specimens collected by others, and a few additional species which I have not seen myself from the island, but which are on record in Harvey's *Nereis* or Farlow's *Manual*.

"Where in my list I give no name of collector, it means that I have found the species myself; and where I give a particular locality, that I found it at that place. Where Mr. Dame's initials are given, I have not myself collected that species, but have examined Mr. Dame's specimens; all other species have been put in on the authority of records in the *Nereis*, &c."

MARINE ALGÆ OF NANTUCKET.

Based principally on specimens collected by L. L. Dame in 1868, 1869 and 1886, and by F. S. Collins in August, 1878, and July, 1886. Classification and nomenclature according to Prof. Farlow's *Manual of the Marine Algæ of New England.*

CRYPTOPHYCEÆ.

Chroococcus, Naeg.

C. turgidus, Naeg.
Common on wood work, etc.

Clathrocystis, Henfrey.

C. roseo-persicina, Cohn.
Common on muddy flats, etc.

Sphærozyga, Ag.

S. Carmichaelii, Harv.
Not uncommon on mud in the harbor.

Spirulina, Turpin.

S. tenuissima, Kütz.
On wharves, etc.

Oscillaria, Kütz.

O. limosa, var. chalybea, Kütz.
O. subuliformis, Harv.
O. subtondosa, Farlow.
These three species grow together on wharves, etc.

Lyngbya, Ag.

L. æstuarii, Liebmann.
Very common on the marshes.

Leptothrix, Kütz.

L. rigidula, Kütz.
On various algæ at Polpis.

Calothrix, Thuret.

C. confervicola, Ag.
Parasitic on various algæ at Brant Point.
C. crustacea, Born & Thur.
Color bright green, distinguishing it from the preceding species, which is blackish. Found with the preceding and at Polpis.

Rivularia, Roth.

R. atra, Roth.
On shells in harbor.

Isactis, Thuret.

I. plana, Thuret.
On shells, etc., Polpis.

ZOOSPOREÆ.

Monostroma, Wietr.

M. crepidinum, Farlow.
Resembles a small *Ulva Lactuca*, but is softer and more delicate, and of a very rich deep green color. Wharves in harbor ; not common.

Ulva, Le Jolis.

U. Lactuca, Le Jolis. Sea Lettuce.
U. Lactuca, var. latissima, Le Jolis.
Species and variety both very common.
U. enteromorpha, Le Jolis.
var. intestinalis. Le Jolis.
var. compressa, Le Jolis.
Very common in both varieties.
[Note.—There is no type of this species distinct from the varieties. In all other cases in this list the opposite is the fact, and when, as in *Punctaria latifolia*, var. *Zosteræ*, a variety only is mentioned, it indicates that although there exists a species distinct from the variety, the latter only has been found on the island shores.]

U. clathrata, Ag.
Polpis, not very common.
U. Hopkirkii, Harv.
Brant Point.
U. aureola, Ag.
Resembles a fine form of *U. enteromorpha*, or *U. clathrata*, but the fronds are very slippery, and under the microscope the cells are seen to be arranged in longitudinal series which unite by their edges to form the tubular frond, and are rather easily separated by pressure. This species is not described in any American work on algæ. Found on a rock near Brant Point.

Chætomorpha, Kütz.

C. Linum, Kütz.
Floating in the harbor.

Rhizoclonium, Kütz.

R. riparium, Harv.
R. Kochianum, Kütz.
Both species at Polpis.

Cladophora, Kütz.

C. lanosa, Kütz.
Siasconset, L. L. D.
C. Rudolphiana, Ag.
Between tide marks on wharves and mud ; also at Sesachacha Pond.
C. gracilis, Kütz.
Harbor.
C. expansa, Kütz.
Polpis.
C. fracta, Kütz.
With the last, but less common.

BRYOPSIS, Lam.

B. plumosa, Ag.
Brant Point ; not common. A beautiful species.

PHYLLITIS, Le Jolis.

P. fascia, Kütz.
Rather common on pebbles between tide marks.

SCYTOSIPHON, Thuret.

S. lomentarius, Ag.
Common.

PUNCTARIA, Grev.

P. latifolia, Grev., var. Zosteræ, Le Jolis.
Common in harbor on *Zostera*.

DESMARESTIA, Lamour.

D. aculeata, Lamour.
Miss Anne Mitchell.
D. viridis, Lamour.
Siasconset, L. L. D. Both species apparently not common; handsome specimens to be had only in the spring.

MYRIOTRICHIA, Harv.

M. clavæformis, Harv.
Brant Point, growing on *Scytosiphon* ; not common.

ECTOCARPUS, Lyngb.

E. granulosus, Ag.
Siasconset, L. L. D.
E. granulosus, Ag., var. tenuis, Farlow.
(Prof. W. H. Harvey.)
E. confervoides, Le Jolis.
E. confervoides, Le Jolis, var. siliculosus, Kjellman.
Siasconset and Brant Point. Species and variety both abundant on wood-work and the larger algæ.

E. fasciculatus, Harv.
Brant Point, L. L. D.
E. littoralis, Lyngb.
Harbor, common.
E. Mitchellæ, Harv.
This species was founded on specimens collected by Miss Anne Mitchell, (Mrs. Alfred Macy,) and is known only by the description and plate in Harvey's *Nereis Boreali-Americana.*

SPHACELARIA, Lyngb.

S. cirrhosa, Ag.
Common on larger algæ.

CLADOSTEPHUS, Ag.

C. verticillatus, Ag.
Siasconset, cast up from deep water. L. L D.

ELACHISTEA, Duby.

E. fucicola, Fries.
Polpis, on *Fucus.*

MYRIACTIS, Kütz.

M. pulvinata, Kütz., var. minor, Farlow.
A minute parasite in the cryptostomata of *Sargassum.* Brant Point.

MESOGLOIA, Ag.

M. divaricata, Kütz.
Common ; very different in appearance at different stages of growth.

RALFSIA, Berkeley.

R. clavata, Crowan.
On shells, etc., forming a thin brownish or blackish film. Polpis.

STILOPHORA, Ag.

S. rhizodes, Ag.
Polpis.

CHORDA, Stack.

C. filum, L.
Rather common in the harbor.

LAMINARIA, Lamour.

L. saccharina, Lamour. DEVIL'S APRON. KELP.
L. saccharina, Lamour, var. caperata, Farlow.
Type and variety common at Siasconset.

OOSPOREÆ.

FUCUS, L.

F. vesiculosus, L. BLADDER-WRACK. ROCK-WEED.
Common.

ASCOPHYLLUM, Stack.

A. nodosum, Le Jolis.
Common.

SARGASSUM, Ag. GULF-WEED.

S. vulgare, Ag.
S. vulgare, Ag., var. Montagnei, Farlow.
Type and variety common,
A large bank of *Sargassum bacciferum*, Ag., the species forming the great "Sargasso Sea" in the Atlantic, is reported to exist not far from the island; it is quite possible. as a bit washed ashore at East Falmouth on the main land has been picked up, and collectors may yet find specimens on the Nantucket beaches.

FLORIDEÆ.

Trentepohlia, Prings.

T. virgatula, Farlow.
Forming a fine fringe on *Zostera* and the smaller algæ.

Porphyra, Ag.

P. laciniata, Ag.
On wharves.

Goniotrichum, Kütz.

G. elegans, Zanard.
Polpis, scarce.

Hildenbrantia, Nardo.

H. rosea, Kütz.
Common on pebbles, forming a thin red or reddish-brown film.

Spermothamnion, Aresch.

S. Turneri, Aresch.
Washed ashore from deep water in great abundance in July and August, especially at Siasconset ; also found growing on *Cystoclonium*, *Rhabdonia*, etc.

Callithamnion, Lyng.

C. membranaceum, Magnus.
A very minute alga growing in the tubes of *Sertularias* and other zoöphytes, to which it gives a reddish color. Spring and early summer ; Siasconset.

C. cruciatum, Ag.
Siasconset, generally growing on *Spermothamnion*.
W. A. Spinney, L. L. Dame.

C. Borreri, Ag.

C. tetragonum, Ag.

C. Baileyi, Harv.

C. byssoideum, Arn.
Brant Point, L. L. D. ; where the three preceding species are also found.
C. corymbosum, Lyng.
Brant Point ; rather common.
C. seirospermum, Griff.
(Dr. S. Durkee in *Nereis B-A.*)
C. tenue, Harv.
A rare species, first discovered in America some thirty years since, by Mr. Samuel Ashmead at Beesley's Point, New Jersey ; not again heard of till reported by Mr. L. L. Dame in October, 1868 ; subsequently found also in Nantucket by Mrs. Lusk (Farlow, *Manual*) ; since detected at East Falmouth, Mass., and at Atlantic City, N. J. Until a specimen is found with cystocarpic fruit, it is doubtful whether the species belongs to this genus or the next.

Griffithsia, Ag.

G. Bornetiana, Farlow.
Rather common. Sterile plants of this species somewhat resemble the last.

Ceramium, Lyng.

C. rubrum, Ag.
Common and variable.
C. strictum, Harv.
C. fastigiatum, Harv.
C. tenuissimum, Ag.
These last three species are common, but *C. fastigiatum* is seldom found in fruit.

Spyridia, Harv.

S. filamentosa, Harv.
Common in the harbor, etc.

PHYLLOPHORA, Grev.

P. Brodiæi, Ag.
P. membranifolia, Ag.
Siasconset; neither species common.

AHNFELDTIA, Fries.

A. plicata, Fries.
Siasconset; not rare.

CYSTOCLONIUM, Kütz.

C. purpurascens, Kütz.
Common.

CHONDRUS, Stack.

C. crispus, Stack. IRISH MOSS. CARRAGEEN.
Common all round the island.

RHODYMENIA, Ag.

R. palmata, Grev. DULSE.
Rather common.

LOMENTARIA, Thuret.

L. uncinata, Meneg.
L. uncinata, Meneg., var. filiformis, Harv.
Type and variety not uncommon in the harbor, etc.

CHAMPIA, Harv.

C. parvula, Harv.
Common in quiet water. Miss Anne Mitchell, 1853.

HYPNEA, Lamour.

H. musciformis, Lamour.
Siasconset, L. L. D.

Rhabdonia, Harv.

R. tenera, Ag.
Abundant and luxuriant; a striking feature of the marine vegetation in summer.

Polyides, Ag.

P. rotundus, Grev.
Siasconset; not very common.

Grinnellia, Harv.

G. Americana, Grev.
Common. The most beautiful sea-weed of southern New England.

Gracillaria, Grev.

G. multipartita, Ag.
G. multipartita, Ag., var. angustissima, Harvey.
Polpis; both forms, but both apparently rare. L. L. D.

Chondriopsis, J. Ag.

C. dasyphylla, Ag.
A specimen from Brant Point in the herbarium of Miss M. A. Booth; probably not uncommon, though this is the only evidence that can now be referred to.
C. tenuissima, Ag., var. Baileyana, Farlow.
Type and variety very common in the bay, on stones and shells near low water mark.

Polysiphonia, Grev.

P. urceolata, Grev., var. formosa, Ag.
Brant Point, L. L. D.
P. Olneyi, Harv.
(Dr. S. Durkee.)
P. Harveyi, Bailey.

P. Harveyi, Bailey, var. arietina, Harv.
Both of the preceding species common in the bay; the variety at Polpis. L, L. D.
P. elongata, Grev.
P. violacea, Grev.
These two species found at Siasconset; both rather rare. L. L. D.
P. variegata, Ag.
Common in the bay.
P. atrorubescens, Grev.
Siasconset; not common. L. L. D.
P. nigrescens, Grev.
P. nigrescens, Grev., var. affinis, Ag.
Type and variety both common.

Dasya, Ag.

D. elegans, Ag. Chenille.
Abundant; a very handsome plant.

Corallina, Lamour.

C. officinalis, L.
Siasconset; rare. L. L. D.

Melobesia, Aresch.

M. Lejolisii, Rosanoff.
Common on *Zostera.*
M. membranacea, Lamour.
Siasconset on *Phyllophora membranifolia;* very rare. Other species of *Melobesia* are often brought to notice under this name, but there is no authenticated report of its previous occurrence on our coast. The frond is very thin, so that the color of the plant on which it grows shows through plainly, while *M. farinosa* is opaque and easily crumbles, *M. pustulata* is thick and stony, and *M. Lejolisii,* which it most nearly resembles, occurs on *Zostera* only, not on algæ.

M. farinosa, Lamour.
Siasconset, forming a thin white incrustation on various algæ ; not very common.
M. pustulata, Lamour.
Siasconset, on *Chondrus crispus*. L. L. D.
M. Corallinæ, Crowan.
Siasconset, on *Corallina officinalis ;* new to America and very rare. L. L. D.

Here the Catalogue must close, with no record of the *Lichenes* or *Fungi*. Mr. John Lewis Russell, a botanist eminently qualified to report on the former, was on the island a short time about 1850, and undoubtedly made note of all the species he saw, but the compiler has no list of them. These two orders offer an unexplored field to any who will enter it.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 18. After C. viscosum add
C. arvense, L.
The note applies to this plant and not to C. viscosum.

Page 19. After **PORTULACACEÆ** add
PORTULACA, Tourn.

Page 42. For **ILYSANTHUS** read **ILYSANTHES.**

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